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EVIL. PARODAS, ACTIVITIES.

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Henry R. H. FIRST *Blasidell*
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LESSONS IN LATIN;

OR
AN INTRODUCTION

TO
ANDREWS AND STODDARD'S

LATIN GRAMMAR.

BY PROF. E. A. ANDREWS.

EIGHTH EDITION.

BOSTON:
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P R E F A C E.

THE following work consists of two distinct parts. The first is an abstract of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, comprising the most important principles of that work, together with its paradigms. As the abridgment is intended to serve as an introduction to the larger Grammar, the language and arrangement of the latter are in general retained.

The second part consists of Exercises in Syntax, Reading Lessons, and a Vocabulary.

The Exercises are designed to illustrate the principal rules of Latin construction, and to render the student familiar with the various grammatical inflections. They are divided into two parts. The first consists of Latin sentences exemplifying the rules under which they are severally arranged; the second, of English examples, in the translation of which into Latin the same principles are to be applied.

The Reading Lessons consist of three parts. The first, embracing a brief compendium of the Life of Joseph, is taken, with only a few slight alterations, from the well-known Epitome Historiæ Sacrae of Prof. Lhomond. The remaining parts, consisting of Fables, and a version, with some variations, of an ancient and popular English tale, are taken from the lessons of Bröder. To the Reading Lessons are subjoined notes, serving to explain the more difficult grammatical constructions by reference to the principles contained in the first part.

In preparing the Vocabulary, care has been taken to render it as concise as possible, and yet to omit nothing of essential importance to the student while perusing the Exercises and Reading Lessons.

To prevent, as far as was practicable, the erroneous habits of pronunciation which students so often acquire in the commencement of their Latin course, the inflected words in this, as in the larger Grammar, are divided into syllables, and the place of the accent carefully marked. If the instructor will see that no error occurs in pronouncing the paradigms, and that the subsequent lessons are first studied with reference to pronunciation alone, according to the rules of Orthöepy on the ninth and tenth pages, he will save himself and his pupils much labor at a subsequent period, in attempting to correct bad habits after they have become nearly inveterate.

Juvenile classes, commencing with this volume, and continuing to review it until familiar with every part, will be well qualified to enter upon the study of the Reader in connection with the larger Grammar. It will be found a useful exercise for all classes, and especially for the younger ones, to prepare accurate, written translations of their Latin lessons, and on a subsequent day to retranslate them into Latin without reference to the original. Exercises of this kind should at first be short, but may be gradually extended to almost any required length. By this means English words and phrases may be made to suggest to the student the corresponding Latin ones, in the same manner that the Latin usually suggests the proper English expression.

Boston, July 4, 1838.

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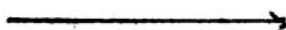
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ADDITIONS TO THE VOCABULARY.

See p. 180.

<i>Æmilius</i> , i, m. <i>Æmilius</i> , a Roman name.	<i>Lebadia</i> , w, f. <i>Lebadia</i> , a town of <i>Bœotia</i> .
<i>Ambitus</i> , ûs, m. bribery.	<i>Milo</i> , ônis, m. <i>Milo</i> , a distinguished Roman.
<i>Asteria</i> , w, f. <i>Asteria</i> , the mother of the Tyrian Hercules.	<i>Paulus</i> , i, m. (<i>Æmilius</i>) <i>Paulus</i> , a Roman general.
<i>Augur</i> , ûris, c. an augur, a sooth-sayer.	<i>Trophonius</i> , i, m. <i>Trophonius</i> , a title of Jupiter.
<i>Cadmus</i> , i, m. <i>Cadmus</i> , a Phœnician.	<i>Tyrus</i> , i, f. <i>Tyre</i> , a city of Phœnicia.
<i>Foris</i> , adv. abroad.	

FIRST LESSONS



1. **LATIN GRAMMAR** teaches the principles of the Latin language.

2. It is divided into Orthography, Orthoëpy, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

3. Orthography treats of the letters and other characters of a language; and the proper mode of spelling words.

4. The letters of the Latin language are twenty-four.

5. They have the same names as the corresponding characters in English.

They are A, a; B, b; C, c; D, d; E, e; F, f; G, g; H, h; I, i; J, j; L, l; M, m; N, n; O, o; P, p; Q, q; R, r; S, s; T, t; U, u; V, v; X, x; Y, y; Z, z.

1. What does Latin Grammar teach?
2. Into what parts is it divided?
3. Of what does Orthography treat?
4. How many letters has the Latin language?
5. What are their names?

6. *K* and *W* are not found in Latin words.
 7. Letters are divided into *vowels* and *consonants*.
 8. The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and *y*.
 9. Of the consonants, *l, m, n*, and *r*, are called *liquids*.
 10. *X* and *z* are called double letters. *X* stands for *cs* or *gs*; and *z* for *ds* or *ts*.
 11. The other consonants, except *h* and *s*, are called *mutes*.
 12. Two vowels, in immediate succession, in the same syllable, are called a *diphthong*; as, *ae* in *mu'-sae*, or *eu* in *heu*.
 13. A *short vowel* is marked by a curved line over it; as, *i* in *dom'-i-nus*.
 14. A *long vowel* is marked by a horizontal line over it; as, *o* in *ser-mō'-nis*.
 15. A *common* or *doubtful* vowel is marked by both a curved and a horizontal line: as, *u* in *vol'-ū-cris*.
 16. The *circumflex* accent denotes a contraction; as, *num-mûm* for *num-mō'-rum*.
 17. The *grave* accent is sometimes written over particles to distinguish them from other words containing the same letters; as, *quòd*, because; *quod*, which.
 18. The *diærésis* denotes that the vowel over which it stands, does not form a diphthong with the preceding vowel; as, *aér*, the air.
-

6. What English letters are not found in Latin?
7. How are letters divided?
8. Which are vowels?
9. Which of the consonants are liquids?
10. Which are double letters?
11. What are the other consonants called?
12. What is a diphthong?
13. How is a short vowel marked?
14. How is a long vowel marked?
15. How is a doubtful vowel marked?
16. What is the use of the circumflex accent?
17. What is the use of the grave accent?
18. What is the use of the diærésis?

ORTHOÉPY.

19. Orthoëpy treats of the right pronunciation of words.

20. *A*, at the end of an unaccented syllable, has the sound of *a* in *father*, or in *ah*; as, *mu'-sa*, pronounced *mu'-zah*.

21. *Es*, at the end of a word, is pronounced like the English word *ease*; as, *ig'-nes*.

22. *Os*, at the end of plural cases, is pronounced like *ose* in *dose*; as, *nos*, *il'-los*.

23. *C* and *g* have their soft sound, like *s* and *j*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, and the diphthongs *æ* and *œ*.

24. The *penult* of a word is the last syllable but one.

25. The *antepenult* is the last syllable but two.

The following are the general rules for the *quantity* of syllables:—

26. (1.) A vowel before another vowel is short.

27. (2.) Diphthongs, not beginning with *u*, are long.

28. (3.) A vowel before *x*, *z*, *j*, or any two consonants, except a mute and a liquid, is long, by *position*, as it is called.

29. (4.) A vowel before a mute and a liquid is *common*, i. e. either long or short; as, *a* in *pâ'-tris*.

30. ACCENT is a particular stress of voice upon certain syllables of words.

19. Of what does Orthoëpy treat?

20. What sound has *a* at the end of an unaccented syllable?

21. How is *es* at the end of a word pronounced?

22. How is *os* pronounced at the end of plural cases?

23. What is the rule for the sound of *c* and *g*?

24. What is the penult?

25. What is the antepenult?

26. What is the first general rule for the quantity of syllables?

27. What is the second?

28. What is the third?

29. What is the fourth?

30. What is accent?

31. In words of two syllables, the penult is always accented; as, *pă'-ter*, *mă'-ter*, *pen'-na*.

32. In words of more than two syllables, if the *penult* is *long*, it is accented; but, if it is *short*, the accent is on the *antepenult*; as, *a-mi'-cus*, *dom'-i-nus*.

33. If the penult is *common*, the accent, in prose, is upon the *antepenult*; as, *phar'-ē-tra*; but genitives in *i*us, in which *i* is common, accent their *penult* in prose; as, *u-nī'-us*.

34. In every Latin word there are as many syllables as there are separate vowels and diphthongs.

ETYMOLOGY.

35. Etymology treats of the different classes of words, their derivation, and various inflections.

36. The parts of speech in Latin are eight—*Substantive or Noun*, *Adjective*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Adverb*, *Preposition*, *Conjunction*, and *Interjection*.

37. To verbs belong *Participles*, *Gerunds*, and *Supines*.

38. *Inflection*, in Latin grammar, signifies a change in the termination of a word.

39. It is of three kinds—*declension*, *conjugation*, and *comparison*.

40. Nouns, pronouns, adjectives, participles, gerunds, and supines, are *declined*.

31. How are words of two syllables accented?

32. How are words of more than two syllables accented?

33. How, if the penult is common?

34. How many syllables has a Latin word?

35. Of what does Etymology treat?

36. How many parts of speech are there in Latin?

37. What classes of words belong to verbs?

38. What is inflection?

39. How many kinds of inflection are there?

40. What classes of words are declined?

41. Verbs are *conjugated*.
 42. Adjectives and adverbs are *compared*.

NOUNS.

43. A substantive or noun is the *name* of an object.
 44. Nouns are either *proper*, *common*, or *abstract*.
 45. A proper noun is the name of an *individual* object; as, *Cæsar*, *Roma*.
 46. A common noun denotes a *class* of objects, to any one of which it is equally applicable; as, *homo*, a man; *avis*, a bird.
 47. An abstract noun is the name of a *quality*, or of a *mode* of being or action; as, *bonitas*, goodness; *gaudium*, joy.
 48. A common noun, when, in the singular number, it signifies many, is called a *collective* noun; as, *populus*, a people.

GENDER.

49. Nouns have three genders — *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*.
 50. The gender of Latin nouns depends either on their signification, or on their declension and termination.
 51. Names and appellations of all male beings, and also of rivers, winds, and months, are *masculine*.

41. What classes of words are conjugated ?
 42. What compared ?
 43. What is a noun ?
 44. What are the three principal classes of nouns ?
 45. What is a proper noun ?
 46. What is a common noun ?
 47. What is an abstract noun ?
 48. What is a collective noun ?
 49. How many genders have nouns ?
 50. On what does the gender of Latin nouns depend ?
 51. What is the general rule for nouns of the masculine gender ?

52. Names and appellations of all female beings, and also of countries, towns, trees, plants, ships, islands, poems, and gems, are *feminine*.

53. Some words are either masculine or feminine. These, if they denote things having life, are said to be of the *common* gender; if things without life, of the *doubtful* gender.

54. Nouns which are neither masculine nor feminine, are said to be of the *neuter* gender.

N U M B E R .

55. Latin nouns have two numbers, the *Singular* and the *Plural*, which are distinguished by their terminations.

56. The singular number denotes one object; the plural, more than one.

C A S E S .

57. *Cases* are those terminations of nouns, by means of which their relations to other words are denoted.

58. Latin nouns have six cases, viz. *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*, and *Ablative*.

59. The nominative indicates the relation of a *subject* to a finite verb.

60. The genitive is used to indicate *origin*, *possession*, and many other relations, which, in English, are denoted by the preposition *of*.

52. For nouns of the feminine gender?
53. Define common and doubtful gender.
54. What nouns are neuter?
55. How many numbers have Latin nouns?
56. What do these denote?
57. What are cases?
58. How many cases have Latin nouns?
59. How is the nominative used?
60. How is the genitive used?

61. The dative denotes that *to* or *for* which any thing is, or is done.

62. The accusative is either the *object* of an active verb, or of certain prepositions, or the *subject* of an infinitive.

63. The vocative is the form appropriated to the name of any object which is addressed.

64. The ablative denotes *privation*, and many other relations, especially those which are usually expressed in English by the prepositions *with*, *from*, *in*, or *by*.

DECENSIONS.

65. There are, in Latin, five different modes of declining nouns, called the *first*, *second*, *third*, *fourth*, and *fifth* declensions.

66. These may be distinguished by the termination of the genitive singular, which, in the first declension, ends in *æ*, in the second in *i*, in the third in *is*, in the fourth in *ūs*, and in the fifth in *ei*.

67. Every inflected word consists of two parts—a *root*, and a *termination*.

68. The root is the part which is not changed by inflection.

69. The termination is the part annexed to the root.

61. How is the dative used ?

62. How is the accusative used ?

63. How is the vocative used ?

64. How is the ablative used ?

65. How many declensions have Latin nouns ?

66. How are the declensions distinguished from each other ?

67. What are the two parts of an inflected word ?

68. What is the root ?

69. What is the termination ?

The following table exhibits a comparative view of the terminations of the five declensions :—

Singular.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	
	M.	N.	M. & F.	N.	M.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	ă,	us, er, um, ~	—	ĕ, &c.	us,	ă,
<i>Gen.</i>	œ,	ī,	is,	īs,	ō,	es,
<i>Dat.</i>	œ,	ō,	ī,	ūī,	ū,	eī,
<i>Acc.</i>	am,	um,	em,	ĕ, &c.	um,	ū,
<i>Voc.</i>	ă,	ĕ, er, um,	—	ĕ, &c.	us,	ū,
<i>Abl.</i>	ă,	ō,	ĕ or ī,		ă,	ĕ,

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	œ,	I,	ă,	es, um or ium,	ă, īă, us, uum, Ibus, ībus or ūbus,	es, ērum, ēbus,
<i>Gen.</i>	arum,	ōrum,	īs,	Ibus	Ibus or ūbus,	ēbus,
<i>Dat.</i>	is,	is,	ă,	es, īă, īă, ībus.	us, uā, us, ūbus.	es, es,
<i>Acc.</i>	as,	os,	ă,	es, īă, īă, ībus.	us, uā, us, ūbus.	es, es,
<i>Voc.</i>	œ,	I,	ă,	es, īă, īă, ībus.	us, uā, us, ūbus.	es, es,
<i>Abl.</i>	is.	is.				ēbus.

Remarks.

70. The accusative singular, except in some neuter nouns, ends in *m*.

71. The vocative singular is like the nominative, except in nouns in *us* of the second declension.

72. The nominative and vocative plural are alike.

73. The genitive plural ends in *um*.

74. The dative and ablative plural end alike; — in the 1st and 2d declensions, in *is*; in the 3d, 4th, and 5th, in *bus*.

70. How does the accusative singular end?

71. What is the rule for the vocative singular?

72. What case is like the nominative plural?

73. How does the genitive plural end?

74. What is the rule for the dative and ablative plural?

75. The accusative plural, except in neuter nouns, ends in *s*.

76. Nouns of the neuter gender have the accusative and vocative like the nominative, in both numbers; and these cases, in the plural, end in *a*.

FIRST DECLENSION.

77. Nouns of the first declension end in *a*, *e*, *as*, *es*.

78. Those in *a* and *e* are feminine; those in *as* and *es* are masculine.

79. Latin nouns of this declension end only in *a*.

80. They are thus declined:—

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i> Mu' <i>-sa</i> ,	<i>a musa</i> ;	<i>Nom.</i> mu' <i>-sse</i> ,	<i>muses</i> ;
<i>Gen.</i> mu' <i>-sæ</i> ,	<i>of a muse</i> ;	<i>Gen.</i> mu' <i>-si'-rum</i> ,	<i>of muses</i> ;
<i>Dat.</i> mu' <i>-sæ</i> ,	<i>to a muse</i> ;	<i>Dat.</i> mu' <i>-sis</i> ,	<i>to muses</i> ;
<i>Acc.</i> mu' <i>-sam</i> ,	<i>a muse</i> ;	<i>Acc.</i> mu' <i>-sas</i> ,	<i>muses</i> ;
<i>Voc.</i> mu' <i>-sa</i> ,	<i>O muse</i> ;	<i>Voc.</i> mu' <i>-sse</i> ,	<i>O muses</i> ;
<i>Abl.</i> mu' <i>-sæ</i> ,	<i>with a muse</i> ;	<i>Abl.</i> mu' <i>-sis</i> ,	<i>with muses</i> .

In like manner decline

Au'*-la*, *a hall*.

Cu'*-ra*, *care*.

Ga'*-le-a*, *a helmet*.

Mach'*-i-na*, *a machine*.

Pen'*-na*, *a quill, a wing*.

Sa-git'*-ta*, *an arrow*.

Dea, a goddess, and *filia*, a daughter, have generally *ibus* in the dative and ablative plural.

GREEK NOUNS.

§1. Nouns of the first declension in *e*, *as*, and *es* and some also in *a*, are Greek.

75. How does the accusative plural end?

76. What peculiarities have nouns of the neuter gender?

77. How do nouns of the first declension end?

78. Of what gender are they?

79. How do Latin nouns of this declension end?

80. Decline *musa*.

To what language do nouns in *e*, *as*, and *es*, belong?

82. Greek nouns in *e*, *as*, and *es*, are thus declined in the singular number:—

<i>N.</i> Pe-nel'-ō-pe,	<i>N.</i> Āe-nē'-as,	<i>N.</i> An-chi'-ses,
<i>G.</i> Pe-nel'-ō-pes,	<i>G.</i> Āe-nē'-sē,	<i>G.</i> An-chi'-sē,
<i>D.</i> Pe-nel'-ō-pē,	<i>D.</i> Āe-nē'-sē,	<i>D.</i> An-chi'-sē,
<i>Ac.</i> Pe-nel'-ō-pen,	<i>Ac.</i> Āe-nē'-am or -an,	<i>Ac.</i> An-chi'-sen,
<i>V.</i> Pe-nel'-ō-pe,	<i>V.</i> Āe-nē'-a,	<i>V.</i> An-chi'-se,
<i>Ab.</i> Pe-nel'-ō-pe.	<i>Ab.</i> Āe-nē'-ā.	<i>Ab.</i> An-chi'-se.

In like manner decline

E-pit'-ō-me, *an abridgment.*

This'-be.

Bo'-re-as, *the north wind.*

Mi'-das.

Ti-si'-ras, *a turban.*

Co-mē'-tes, *a comet.*

Dy-nas'-tes, *a sovereign.*

Pri-am'-i-des, *a son of Priam.*

83. Greek nouns which admit of a plural are declined in that number like the plural of *musa*.

SECOND DECLENSION.

84. Nouns of the second declension end in *er*, *ir*, *us*, *um*, *os*, *on*.

85. Those ending in *um* and *on* are neuter; the rest are masculine.

86. Nouns in *er*, *us*, and *um*, are thus declined:—

<i>Singular.</i>			
<i>A lord.</i>	<i>A son-in-law.</i>	<i>A field.</i>	<i>A kingdom.</i>
<i>N.</i> Dom'-i-nus,	Ge'-ner,	A'-ger,	Reg'-num,
<i>G.</i> dom'-i-ni,	gen'-ē-ri,	a'-gri,	reg'-ni,
<i>D.</i> dom'-i-no,	gen'-ē-ro,	a'-gro,	reg'-no,
<i>Ac.</i> dom'-i-num,	gen'-ē-rum,	a'-grum,	reg'-num,
<i>V.</i> dom'-i-ne,	ge'-ner,	a'-ger,	reg'-nuin,
<i>Ab.</i> dom'-i-no,	gen'-ē-ro,	a'-gro,	reg'-no,

82. Decline *Penelōpe* — *Āenēas* — *Anchises*.

83. How are Greek nouns declined in the plural?

84. How do nouns of the second declension end?

85. Of what gender are they?

86. Decline *dominus* — *gener* — *ager* — *regnum*.

Plural.

<i>N.</i> dom'-i-ni,	gen'-ē-ri,	a'-gri,	reg'-na,
<i>G.</i> dom-i-nō'-rum,	gen-e-rō'-rum,	a-grō'-rum,	reg-nō'-rum,
<i>D.</i> dom'-i-nis,	gen'-ē-ris,	a'-gris,	reg'-nis,
<i>Ac.</i> dom'-i-nos,	gen'-ē-ros,	a'-gros,	reg'-na,
<i>V.</i> dom'-i-ni,	gen'-ē-ri,	a'-gri,	reg'-na,
<i>Ab.</i> dom'-i-nis.	gen'-ē-ris.	a'-gris.	reg'-nis.

Like *domīnus* decline

An'-i-mus, <i>the mind.</i>	Lu'-cus, <i>a grove.</i>
Clyp'-e-us, <i>a shield.</i>	Nu'-mē-rus, <i>a number.</i>
Cor'-vus, <i>a raven.</i>	O-ce'-ā-nus, <i>the ocean.</i>
Fo'-cus, <i>a hearth.</i>	Tro'-chus, <i>a top.</i>
Gla'-di-us, <i>a sword.</i>	Ven'-tus, <i>the wind.</i>

Like *gener* decline

A-dul'-ter, ēri, <i>an adulterer.</i>	Li'-ber', ēri, <i>Bacchus.</i>
Ar'-mi-ger, ēri, <i>an armor-bearer.</i>	Pu'-er, ēri, <i>a boy.</i>
Cel'-ti-ber, ēri, <i>a Celtiberian.</i>	So'-cer, ēri, <i>a father-in-law.</i>
I'-ber, ēri, <i>a Spaniard.</i>	Ves'-per, ēri, <i>the evening.</i>

Like *ager* decline

A'-per, <i>a wild boar.</i>	Ma-gis'-ter, <i>a master.</i>
Aus'-ter, <i>the south wind.</i>	On'-ā-ger, <i>a wild ass.</i>
Fa'-ber, <i>a workman.</i>	Al-ex-an'-der.
Li'-ber, <i>a book.</i>	Teu'-cer.

Like *regnum* decline

An'-trum, <i>a cave.</i>	Ni'-trum, <i>nitre.</i>
A'-tri-um, <i>a hall.</i>	Præ-sid'-i-um, <i>a defence.</i>
Bel'-lum, <i>war.</i>	Sax'-um, <i>a rock.</i>
Ex-em'-plum, <i>an example.</i>	Scep'-trum, <i>a sceptre.</i>
Ne-go'-ti-um, <i>a business.</i>	Tem'-plum, <i>a temple.</i>

87. *Vir*, a man, and its compounds, (the only nouns in *ir*), are declined like *gener*.

88. Proper names in *ius* omit *e* in the vocative; as, *Horati*, *Horāti*. So also *filius*, a son, has *fili*.

87. How is *vir* declined?

88. What nouns are excepted in the vocative singular?

89. *Deus*, a god, has *deus* in the vocative, and in the plural it has commonly *dii* and *diis*, instead of *dei* and *deis*.

GREEK NOUNS.

89 $\frac{1}{2}$. Nouns of the second declension, ending in *os* and *on*, are Greek. They are thus declined : —

Barbiton, a lyre.

Singular.
N. De ^l -los,
G. De ^l -li,
D. De ^l -lo,
Ac. De ^l -lon,
V. De ^l -le,
Ab. De ^l -lo.

Singular.	Plural.
N. bar'-bi-ton,	bar'-bi-ta,
G. bar'-bi-ti,	bar'-bi-tōn,
D. bar'-bi-to,	bar'-bi-tis,
Ac. bar'-bi-ton,	bar'-bi-ta,
V. bar'-bi-ton,	bar'-bi-ta,
Ab. bar'-bi-to,	bar'-bi-tis.

THIRD DECLENSION:

90. The number of final letters in the third declension is eleven. Four are vowels — *a, e, i, o*; and seven are consonants — *c, l, n, r, s, t, x*. The number of its final syllables exceeds fifty.

The following are examples of the most common forms of nouns of this declension, declined through all their cases : —

91.

Honor, *honor* ; masc.

Singular.	Plural.
N. ho ^l -nor,	ho-nō ^l -res,
G. ho-nō ^l -ris,	ho-nō ^l -rum,
D. ho-nō ^l -ri,	ho-nor'-i-bus,
Ac. ho-nō ^l -rem,	ho-nō ^l -res,
V. ho ^l -nor,	ho-nō ^l -res,
Ab. ho-nō ^l -re,	ho-nor'-i-bus.

Sermo, *speech* ; masc.

Singular.	Plural.
N. ser ^l -mo,	ser-mō'-nes,
G. ser-mō'-nis,	ser-mō'-num,
D. ser-mō'-ni,	ser-mon'-i-bus,
Ac. ser-mō'-nem,	ser-mō'-nes,
V. ser ^l -mo,	ser-mō'-nes,
Ab. ser-mō'-ne,	ser-mon'-i-bus.

89. What peculiarities in declension has *deus*?

89 $\frac{1}{2}$. What terminations, in the second declension, are Greek?

90. What is the number of final letters and syllables in the third declension?

91. Decline *honor*, &c.

Rupes, *a rock*; fem.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> ru'-pes,	ru'-pes,
<i>G.</i> ru'-pis,	ru'-pi-um,
<i>D.</i> ru'-pi,	ru'-pi-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> ru'-pem,	ru'-pes,
<i>V.</i> ru'-pes,	ru'-pes,
<i>Ab.</i> ru'-pe,	ru'-pi-bus.

Ars, *art*; fem.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> ars,	ar'-tes,
<i>G.</i> ar'-tis,	ar'-ti-um,*
<i>D.</i> ar'-ti,	ar'-ti-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> ar'-tem,	ar'-tes,
<i>V.</i> ars,	ar'-tes,
<i>Ab.</i> ar'-te,	ar'-ti-bus.

Miles, *a soldier*; com. gen.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> mil'-les,	mil'-I-tes,
<i>G.</i> mil'-I-tis,	mil'-I-tum,
<i>D.</i> mil'-I-ti,	mi-lit'-I-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> mil'-I-tem,	mil'-I-tes,
<i>V.</i> mil'-les,	mil'-I-tes,
<i>Ab.</i> mil'-I-te,	mi-lit'-I-bus.

Pater, *a father*; masc.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> pa'-ter,	pa'-tres,
<i>G.</i> pa'-tris,	pa'-trum,
<i>D.</i> pa'-tri,	pat'-ri-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> pa'-trem,	pa'-tres,
<i>V.</i> pa'-ter,	pa'-tres,
<i>Ab.</i> pa'-tre,	pat'-ri-bus.

Turris, *a tower*; fem.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> tur'-ris,	tur'-res,
<i>G.</i> tur'-ris,	tur'-ri-um,
<i>D.</i> tur'-ri,	tur'-ri-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> tur'-rem,	tur'-res,
<i>V.</i> tur'-ris,	tur'-res,
<i>Ab.</i> tur'-re or -ri,	tur'-ri-bus.

Nox, *night*; fem.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> nox,	noc'-tes,
<i>G.</i> noc'-tis,	noc'-ti-um,
<i>D.</i> noc'-ti,	noc'-ti-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> noc'-tem,	noc'-tes,
<i>V.</i> nox,	noc'-tes,
<i>Ab.</i> noc'-te,	noc'-ti-bus.

Lapis, *a stone*; masc.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> la'-pis,	lap'-I-des,
<i>G.</i> lap'-I-dis,	lap'-I-dum,
<i>D.</i> lap'-I-di,	la-pid'-I-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> lap'-I-dem,	lap'-I-des,
<i>V.</i> la'-pis,	lap'-I-des,
<i>Ab.</i> lap'-I-de,	la-pid'-I-bus.

Virgo, *a virgin*; fem.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> vir'-go,	vir'-gi-nes,
<i>G.</i> vir'-gi-nis,	vir'-gi-num,
<i>D.</i> vir'-gi-ni,	vir-gin'-i-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> vir'-gi-nem,	vir'-gi-nes,
<i>V.</i> vir'-go,	vir'-gi-nes,
<i>Ab.</i> vir'-gi-ne,	vir-gin'-i-bus.

* Pronounced *ar'-she-um*.

† *nod-she um*.

Sedile, a seat; neut.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> se-di'-le,	se-dil'-i-a,
<i>G.</i> se-di'-lis,	se-dil'-i-um,
<i>D.</i> se-di'-li,	se-dil'-i-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> se-di'-le,	se-dil'-i-a,
<i>V.</i> se-di'-le,	se-dil'-i-a,
<i>Ab.</i> se-di'-li,	se-dil'-i-bus.

Carmen, a verse; neut.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> car'-men,	car'-mi-na,
<i>G.</i> car'-mi-nis,	car'-mi-num,
<i>D.</i> car'-mi-ni,	car-min'-i-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> car'-men,	car'-mi-na,
<i>V.</i> car'-men,	car'-mi-na,
<i>Ab.</i> car'-mi-ne,	car-min'-i-bus.

Iter, a journey; neut.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> i'-ter,	i-tin'-ē-ra,
<i>G.</i> i-tin'-ē-ris,	i-tin'-ē-rum,
<i>D.</i> i-tin'-ē-ri,	it-i-ner'-i-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> i'-ter,	i-tin'-ē-ra,
<i>V.</i> i'-ter,	i-tin'-ē-ra,
<i>Ab.</i> i-tin'-ē-re,	it-i-ner'-i-bus.

Poëma, a poem; neut.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> po-ē'-ma,	po-em'-ā-ta,
<i>G.</i> po-em'-ā-tis,	po-em'-ā-tum,
<i>D.</i> po-em'-ā-ti,	po-e-mat'-i-bus or po-em'-ā-tis,
<i>Ac.</i> po-ē'-ma,	po-em'-ā-ta,
<i>V.</i> po-ē'-ma,	po-em'-ā-ta,
<i>Ab.</i> po-em'-ā-te,	po-e-mat'-i-bus or po-em'-ā-tis.

Animal, an animal; neut.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> an'-i-mal,	an-i-ma'-li-a,
<i>G.</i> an-i-ma'-lis,	an-i-ma'-li-um,
<i>D.</i> an-i-ma'-li,	an-i-mal'-i-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> an'-i-nal,	an-i-ma'-li-a,
<i>V.</i> an'-i-nal,	an-i-ma'-li-a,
<i>Ab.</i> an-i-ma'-li,	an-i-mal'-i-bus.

Opus, a work; neut.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> o'-pus,	op'-ē-ra,
<i>G.</i> op'-ē-ris,	op'-ē-rum,
<i>D.</i> op'-ē-ri,	o-per'-i-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> o'-pus,	op'-ē-ra,
<i>V.</i> o'-pus,	op'-ē-ra,
<i>Ab.</i> op'-ē-re,	o-per'-i-bus.

Caput, a head; neut.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> ca'-put,	cap'-i-ta,
<i>G.</i> cap'-i-tis,	cap'-i-tum,
<i>D.</i> cap'-i-ti,	ca-pit'-i-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> ca'-put,	cap'-i-ta,
<i>V.</i> ca'-put,	cap'-i-ta,
<i>Ab.</i> cap'-i-te,	ca-pit'-i-bus.

RULES FOR THE GENDER OF NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLINATION.

M A S C U L I N E S .

92. Nouns ending in *o*, *er*, *or*, *es* increasing in the genitive, and *os*, are masculine.

93. Exc. 1.—Nouns in *io* are feminine, when they signify things incorporeal; as, *ratio*, reason.

94. Exc. 2.—Nouns in *do* and *go*, of more than two syllables, are feminine; as, *arundo*, a reed; *imago*, an image.

F E M I N I N E S .

95. Nouns ending in *as*, *es* not increasing in the genitive, *is*, *ys*, *s* preceded by a consonant, and *x*, are feminine.

96. Exc. 1.—Latin nouns in *nis* are masculine or doubtful; as, *ignis*, fire, mas.; *amnis*, a river, mas. or fem.

97. Exc. 2.—*Dens*, *fons*, *mons*, and *pons*, are masculine.

98. Exc. 3.—Most nouns in *ex* are masculine.

N E U T E R S .

99. Nouns ending in *a*, *e*, *i*, *c*, *l*, *n*, *t*, *ar*, *ur*, and *us*, are neuter.

100. What nouns of the third declension are masculine?

101. What nouns in *io* are excepted?

102. What nouns in *do* and *go* are excepted?

103. What nouns of the third declension are feminine?

104. What nouns in *is* are excepted?

105. What nouns in *s* preceded by a consonant are excepted?

106. What nouns in *x* are excepted?

107. What nouns of the third declension are neuter?

100. Exc. 1.—Nouns in *n*, except those in *men*, are masculine; as, *canon*, a rule.

101. Exc. 2.—Nouns in *us*, having *ūtis* or *ūdis* in the genitive, are feminine; as, *juventus*, youth; *incus*, an anvil.

RULES FOR THE OBLIQUE CASES OF NOUNS OF THE THIRD
DECLENSION.

GENITIVE SINGULAR.

102. Nouns in *a* form their genitive in *ātis*; as, *di-a-dē'-ma*, *di-a-dem'-ā-tis*, a crown.

103. Nouns in *e* change *e* into *is*; as, *re'-te*, *re'-tis*, a net.

104. Nouns in *o* form their genitive in *ōnis*; as, *ser'-mo*, *ser-mō'-nis*, speech.

105. Exc.—Nouns in *do* and *go*, of more than two syllables, form their genitive in *īnis*; as, *a-run'-do*, *a-run'-dī-nis*, a reed; *i-mā'-go*, *i-mag'-ī-nis*, an image.

106. Nouns in *l*, *n*, and *r*, form their genitive by adding *is*; as, *con'-sul*, *con'-sū-lis*, a consul; *ca'-non*, *ca'-ō-nis*, a rule; *ho'-nor*, *ho-nō'-ris*, honor.

107. Exc. 1.—Neuters in *en* form their genitive in *īnis*; as, *flu'-men*, *flu'-mī-nis*, a river.

108. Exc. 2.—Nouns in *ter* drop *e* in the genitive; as, *pa'-ter*, *pa'-tris*, a father. So also *imber*, a shower, and names of months in *ber*; as, *Oc-tō'-ber*, *Oc-tō'-bris*.

100. What nouns in *n* are excepted?
101. What nouns in *us* are excepted?
102. How do nouns in *a* form their genitive?
103. How do nouns in *e* form their genitive?
104. How do nouns in *o* form their genitive?
105. What nouns in *do* and *go* are excepted?
106. How do nouns in *n*, *l*, and *r*, form their genitive?
107. What nouns in *n* are excepted?
108. What nouns in *r* are excepted?

109. Nouns in *as* form their genitive in *ātis*; as, *a-tā-tis*, *a-tā-tis*, age.

110. Nouns in *es* form their genitive by changing *es* into *is*, *ītis*, or *etis*; as, *ru'-pes*, *ru'-pis*, a rock; *mi'-les*, *mil'-i-tis*, a soldier; *se'-ges*, *seg'-ē-tis*, growing corn.

111. Nouns in *is* have their genitive the same as the nominative; as, *au'-ris*, *au'-ris*, the ear.

112. Nouns in *os* form their genitive in *ōris* or *ōtis*; as, *flos*, *flo'-ris*, a flower; *ne'-pos*, *ne-pō'-tis*, a grandchild.

113. Nouns in *us* form their genitive in *ēris* or *ōris*; as, *ge'-nus*, *gen'-ē-ris*, a kind; *tem'-pus*, *tem'-pō'-ris*, time. Some in *uris*, *ūtis*, *udis*.

114. Nouns in *s*, with a consonant before it, form their genitive by changing *s* into *is* or *tis*; as, *trabs*, *tra'-his*, a beam; *pars*, *par'-tis*, a part,

115. Nouns in *x* form their genitive by changing *x* into *cis* or *gis*; as, *vox*, *vo'-cis*, the voice; *con'-jux*, *con'-jū-gis*, a spouse.

116. Exc.—Nouns in *ex*, of more than one syllable, form their genitive in *īcis*; as, *pol'-lex*, *pol'-li-cis*, the thumb.

ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR.

117. Some Latin nouns in *is*, which do not increase in the genitive, have *im*; and some Greek nouns have *im*, *in*, or *a*.

109. How do nouns in *as* form their genitive?

110. How do nouns in *es* form their genitive?

111. How do nouns in *is* form their genitive?

112. How do nouns in *os* form their genitive?

113. How do nouns in *us* form their genitive?

114. How do nouns in *s* with a consonant before it, form their genitive?

115. How do nouns in *x* form their genitive?

116. What nouns in *ex* are excepted?

117. What nouns have *im* in the accusative?

ABLATIVE SINGULAR.

118. Neuters in *e*, *al*, and *ar*, have the ablative in *i*; as, *sedile*, *sedili*; *animal*, *animāli*; *calcar*, *calcāri*.

119. Nouns which have *im* or *in* in the accusative, and names of months in *er* and *is*, have *i* in the ablative; as, *vis*, *vim*, *vi*; *December*, *Decembri*; *Aprilis*, *Aprili*.

120. Nouns which have *em* or *im* in the accusative, have their ablative in *e* or *i*; as, *turris*, *turre* or *turri*.

GENITIVE PLURAL.

121. Nouns which, in the ablative singular, have *i* only, or *e* and *i*, make the genitive plural in *ium*; as, *sedile*, *sedili*, *sedilium*; *turris*, *turre* or *turri*, *turrium*.

122. Nouns in *es* and *is*, which do not increase in the genitive singular, have *ium*; as, *nubes*, *nubium*; *hostis*, *hostium*.

123. Monosyllables ending in two consonants have *ium* in the genitive plural; as, *urbs*, *urbium*; *gens*, *gentium*.

124. Nouns of two or more syllables, in *ns* or *rs*, and names of nations in *as*, have commonly *ium*; as, *cliens*, *clientium*; *Arpinas*, *Arpinatium*.

118. What neuters have *i* in the ablative?
119. What other nouns have *i* in the ablative?
120. What nouns have their ablative in *e* or *i*?
121. What is the first class of nouns which make *ium* in the genitive plural?
122. What is the second class?
123. What is the third class?
124. What is the fourth class?

125.

Jupiter.*Singular.*

N. Ju'-pi-ter,
G. Jo'-vis,
D. Jo'-vi,
Ac. Jo'-vem,
V. Ju'-pi-ter,
Ab. Jo'-ve.

Vis, strength.*Singular.*

N. vis,
G. vis,
D. —
Ac. vim,
V. vis,
Ab. vi,

Plural.

vi'-res,
vir'-i-um,
vir'-i-bus,
vi'-res,
vi'-res,
vir'-i-bus.

Bos, an ox or cow.*Singular.*

N. bos,
G. bo'-vis,
D. bo'-vi,
Ac. bo'-vem,
V. bos,
Ab. bo'-ve,

Plural.

bo'-ves,
bo'-um,
bo'-bus or bu'-bus,
bo'-ves,
bo'-ves,
bo'-bus or bu'-bus.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

126. Nouns of the fourth declension end in *us* and *u*. Those in *us* are masculine; those in *u* are neuter, and indeclinable in the singular number.

127.

Fructus, fruit.

Singular.

N. fruc'-tus,
G. fruc'-tūs,
D. fruc'-tu-i,*
Ac. fruc'-tum,
V. fruc'-tus,
Ab. fruc'-tu,

Plural.

fruc'-tus,
fruc'-tu-um,
fruc'-ti-bus,
fruc'-tus,
fruc'-tus,
fruc'-ti-bus.

Cornu, a horn.

Singular.

N. cor'-nu,
G. cor'-nu,
D. cor'-nu,
Ac. cor'-nu,
V. cor'-nu,
Ab. cor'-nu,

cor'-nu-a,
cor'-nu-um,
cor'-ni-bus,
cor'-nu-a,
cor'-nu-a,
cor'-ni-bus.

125. Decline *Jupiter* — *vis* — *bos*.

126. How do nouns of the fourth declension end?

127. Decline *fructus* — *cornu*.* Pronounced *fruct-yu-i*, or *fruct-tuh-i*, &c.

In like manner decline

<i>Can'-tus, a song.</i>	<i>Mo'-tus, motion.</i>
<i>Cur'-rus, a chariot.</i>	<i>Se-na'-tus, the senate.</i>
<i>Ex-er'-ci-tus, an army.</i>	<i>Ge'-lu, ice.</i>
<i>Fluc'-tus, a wave.</i>	<i>Ve'-ru, a spit.</i> See 130.

EXCEPTIONS IN GENDER.

128. The following are feminine :—

<i>Acus, a needle.</i>	<i>Manns, a hand.</i>
<i>Domus, a house.</i>	<i>Porticus, a gallery.</i>
<i>Ficus, a fig.</i>	<i>Tribus, a tribe.</i>

EXCEPTIONS IN DECLENSION.

129. *Domus*, a house, is partly of the fourth declension, and partly of the second. It is thus declined :—

Singular.	Plural.
<i>N.</i> do'-mus,	do'-mus,
<i>G.</i> do'-mūs or do'-mi,	dom'-u-um or do-mō'-rum,
<i>D:</i> dom'-u-i or do'-mo,	dom'-i-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> do'-mum,	do'-mus or do'-mos,
<i>V.</i> do'-mus,	do'-mus,
<i>Ab.</i> do'-mo,	dom'-i-bus.

130. The following nouns have *ibus* in the dative and ablative plural :—

<i>Acus, a needle.</i>	<i>Lacus, a lake.</i>	<i>Specus, a den.</i>
<i>Arcus, a bow.</i>	<i>Partus, a birth.</i>	<i>Tribus, a tribe.</i>
<i>Artus, a joint.</i>	<i>Pecu, a flock.</i>	

Genu, a knee; *portus*, a harbor; *tonitrus*, thunder; and *veru*, a spit, have *ibus* or *ūbus*.

128. What nouns of this declension are feminine ?

129. How is *domus* declined ?

130. What nouns are excepted in the dative and ablative plural ?

FIFTH DECLENSION.

131. Nouns of the fifth declension end in *es*, and are of the feminine gender.

132.

Res, a thing.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> res,	res,
<i>G.</i> re' <i>i</i> ,	re' <i>r</i> um,
<i>D.</i> re' <i>i</i> ,	re' <i>b</i> us,
<i>A_c.</i> rem,	res,
<i>V.</i> res,	res,
<i>Ab.</i> re,	re' <i>b</i> us.

Dies, a day.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> di' es,	di' es,
<i>G.</i> di-e' <i>i</i> ,	di-e' <i>r</i> um,
<i>D.</i> di-e' <i>i</i> ,	di-e' <i>b</i> us,
<i>A_c.</i> di'-em,	di'-es,
<i>V.</i> di'-es,	di'-es,
<i>Ab.</i> di'-e,	di-e' <i>b</i> us.

133. *Dies*, a day, is masculine or feminine in the singular, and always masculine in the plural; *meridies*, mid-day, is masculine only.

ADJECTIVES.

134. An adjective is a word which qualifies or limits the meaning of a substantive.

135. Adjectives are declined like substantives, and are either of the first and second declension, or of the third only.

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND
DECLENSION.

136. The masculine of adjectives belonging to the first and second declension ends either in *us* or *er*.

131. How do nouns of the fifth declension end?

132. Decline *res*—*dies*.

133. What nouns of the fifth declension are excepted in gender?

134. What is an adjective?

135. How are adjectives declined?

136. How does the masculine of adjectives of the first and second declension end?

137. Adjectives of the first and second declension form their feminine and neuter genders by adding *a* and *um* to the root of the masculine; as, *bonus*, root *bon*, fem. *bona*, neut. *bonum*; *piger*, gen. *pigri*, root *pigr*, fem. *pigra*, neut. *pigrum*.

138. The masculine in *us* is declined like *dominus*; that in *er* like *gener*, or *ager*; the feminine like *musa*; and the neuter like *regnum*.

139. Bonus, *good*.

Singular.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> bo'-nus,	bo'-na,	bo'-num,
<i>G.</i> bo'-ni,	bo'-næ,	bo'-ni,
<i>D.</i> bo'-no,	bo'-næ,	bo'-no,
<i>Ac.</i> bo'-num,	bo'-nam,	bo'-num,
<i>V.</i> bo'-ne,	bo'-na,	bo'-num,
<i>Ab.</i> bo'-no,	bo'-nå,	bo'-no,

Plural.

<i>N.</i> bo'-ni,	bo'-næ,	bo'-na,
<i>G.</i> bo-nö'-rum,	bo-na'-rum,	bo-nö'-rum,
<i>D.</i> bo'-nis,	bo'-nis,	bo'-nis,
<i>Ac.</i> bo'-nos,	bo'-nas,	bo'-na,
<i>V.</i> bo'-ni,	bo'-næ,	bo'-na,
<i>Ab.</i> bo'-nis.	bo'-nis.	bo'-nis.

In like manner decline

<i>Al'-tus</i> , <i>high</i> .	<i>Fi'-dus</i> , <i>faithful</i> .	<i>Lon'-gus</i> , <i>long</i> .
<i>A-va'-rus</i> , <i>covetous</i> .	<i>Im'-pró-bus</i> , <i>wicked</i> .	<i>Ple'-nus</i> , <i>full</i> .
<i>Be-nig'-nus</i> , <i>kind</i> .	<i>In-i'-quus</i> , <i>unjust</i> .	<i>Tac'-i-tus</i> , <i>silent</i> .

140. Like *bonus* are also declined all participles in *us*.

137. How are the feminine and neuter formed?

138. How are adjectives of the first and second declension declined?

139. Decline the masculine of *bonus* — the feminine — the neuter.

140. What participles are declined like *bonus*?

141. *Tener, tender.**Singular.*

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> te'-ner,	ten'-é-ra,	ten'-é-rum,
<i>G.</i> teu'-é-ri,	ten'-é-ræ,	ten'-é-ri,
<i>D.</i> ten'-é-ro,	ten'-é-ræ,	ten'-é-ro,
<i>Ac.</i> ten'-é-ruin,	ten'-é-ram,	ten'-é-ruin,
<i>V.</i> te'-ner,	ten'-é-ra,	ten'-é-ruin,
<i>Ab.</i> ten'-é-ro,	ten'-é-rå,	ten'-é-ro,

Plural.

<i>N.</i> ten'-é-ri,	ten'-é-ræ,	ten'-é-ra,
<i>G.</i> ten-e-rö'-rum,	ten-e-ra'-rum,	ten-e-rö'-rum,
<i>D.</i> ten'-é-ris,	ten'-é-ris,	ten'-é-ris,
<i>Ac.</i> ten'-é-ros,	ten'-é-ras,	ten'-é-ra,
<i>V.</i> ten'-é-ri,	ten'-é-ræ,	ten'-é-ra,
<i>Ab.</i> ten'-é-ris.	ten'-é-ris.	ten'-é-ris.

In like manner are declined

<i>As'-per, rough.</i>	<i>La'-cer, torn.</i>	<i>Pros'-per, prosperous.</i>
<i>Ex'-ter, foreign.</i>	<i>Li'-ber, free.</i>	<i>Sa'-tur, full.</i>
<i>Gib'-ber, crook-backed.</i>	<i>Mi'-ser, wretched.</i>	<i>Sem'-i-fer, half-wild.</i>

142. Most other adjectives in *er* drop *e* in declension.143. *Piger, slothful.**Singular.*

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> pi'-ger,	pi'-gra,	pi'-grum,
<i>G.</i> pi'-grä,	pi'-græ,	pi'-gri,
<i>D.</i> pi'-gro,	pi'-græ,	pi'-gro,
<i>Ac.</i> pi'-grum,	pi'-gram,	pi'-grum,
<i>V.</i> pi'-ger,	pi'-gra,	pi'-grum,
<i>Ab.</i> pi'-gro,	pi'-grå,	pi'-gro,

141. Decline the masculine of *tener* — the feminine — the neuter.

142. How are other adjectives in *er* declined?

143. Decline the masculine of *piger* — the feminine — the neuter.

Plural.

<i>N.</i> pi' ^l -gri,	pi' ^l -græ,	pi' ^l -gra,
<i>G.</i> pi'-grō'-rum,	pi'-gra'-rum,	pi'-grō'-rum,
<i>D.</i> pi' ^l -gris,	pi' ^l -gris,	pi' ^l -gris,
<i>Ac.</i> pi' ^l -gros,	pi' ^l -gras,	pi' ^l -gra,
<i>V.</i> pi' ^l -gri,	pi' ^l -græ,	pi' ^l -gra,
<i>Ab.</i> pi' ^l -gris.	pi' ^l -gris.	pi' ^l -gris.

In like manner decline

<i>E'</i> -ger, sick.	In'-tē-ger, entire.	Ru'-ber, red.
<i>A'</i> -ter, black.	Ni'-ger, black.	Sa'-cer, sacred.
Cre'-ber, frequent.	Pul'-cher, fair.	Si-nis'-ter, left.

144. *Unus, one.**Singular.*

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> u'-nus,	u'-na,	u'-num,
<i>G.</i> u-ni' ^l -us,*	u-ni' ^l -us,	u-ni' ^l -us,
<i>D.</i> u'-ni,	u'-ni,	u'-ni,
<i>Ac.</i> u'-num,	u'-nam,	u'-num,
<i>V.</i> u'-ne,	u'-na,	u'-num,
<i>Ab.</i> u'-no.	u'-nā.	u'-no.

The plural is regular, like that of *bonus*.

In like manner decline

<i>A'</i> -li-us, another.	So'-lus, alone.	Ul'-lus, any.
Nul'-lus, no one.	To'-tus, whole.	Al'-ter, the other.

Also, *uter*, and its compounds; as, *neuter*, neither; *uterque* each, &c.

REMARK.—*Alius* has *aliud* in the nominative singular neuter, and in the genitive *alius*, contracted for *aliius*.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

145. Some adjectives of the third declension have three terminations in the nominative singular; some two; and others only one.

144. Decline the masculine of *unus* — the feminine — the neuter.

145. How many terminations have adjectives of the third declension?

* See 33

146. I. Those of three terminations end in *er*, masc. ; *is*, fem. ; and *e*, neut. ; and are thus declined : —

147. *Acer*, sharp.

Singular.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> a'-cer,	a'-cris,	a'-cre,
<i>G.</i> a'-cris,	a'-cris,	a'-cris,
<i>D.</i> a'-cri,	a -cri,	a'-cri,
<i>Ac.</i> a'-crem,	a'-crem,	a'-cre,
<i>V.</i> a'-cer,	a -cris,	a'-cre,
<i>Ab.</i> a'-cri,	a'-cri,	a'-cri,

Plural.

<i>N.</i> a'-cres,	a'-cres,	a'-cri-a,
<i>G.</i> a'-cri-um,	a'-cri-um,	a'-cri-um,
<i>D.</i> ac'-ri-bus,	ac'-ri-bus,	ac'-ri-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> a'-cres,	a'-cres,	a'-cri-a,
<i>V.</i> a'-cres,	a'-cres,	a'-cri-a,
<i>Ab.</i> ac'-ri-bus.	ac'-ri-bus.	ac'-ri-bus.

In like manner are declined the following only : —

<i>Al'-ă-ker</i> , cheerful.	<i>Pe-des'-ter</i> , on foot.
<i>Cam-pes'-ter</i> , of a plain.	<i>Sa-lū'-ber</i> , wholesome.
<i>Cel'-ē-ber</i> , famous.	<i>Sil-ves'-ter</i> , woody.
<i>E-ques'-ter</i> , equestrian.	<i>Ter-res'-ter</i> , terrestrial.
<i>Pa-lus'-ter</i> , marshy.	<i>Vol'-ū-ker</i> , winged.

REMARK. — The nominative singular masculine sometimes ends in *is*, like the feminine ; as, *salūber* or *salūbris*.

148. II. Adjectives of two terminations end in *is* for the masculine and feminine, and *e* for the neuter, except comparatives, which end in *or* and *us*.

146. How do those of three terminations end ?

147. Decline *acer* in the masculine — in the feminine — in the neuter.

148. How do adjectives of two terminations end ?

149. *Mitis, mild.**Singular.*

<i>M. & F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> mi' ^l -tis,	mi' ^l -te,
<i>G.</i> mi' ^l -tis,	mi' ^l -tis,
<i>D.</i> mi' ^l -ti,	mi' ^l -ti,
<i>Ac.</i> mi' ^l -tem,	mi' ^l -te,
<i>V.</i> mi' ^l -tis,	mi' ^l -te,
<i>Ab.</i> mi' ^l -ti,	mi' ^l -ti,

Plural.

<i>M. & F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> mi' ^l -tes,	mit' ^l -i-a,*
<i>G.</i> mi' ^l -i-un,*	mit' ^l -i-un,
<i>D.</i> mi' ^l -i-bus,	mit' ^l -i-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> mi' ^l -tes,	mit' ^l -i-a,
<i>V.</i> mi' ^l -tes,	mit' ^l -i-a,
<i>Ab.</i> mi' ^l -i-bus.	mit' ^l -i-bus.

In like manner decline

- Ag'-l-lis, active.* Dul'-cis, sweet. In-col'-ū-mis, safe.
Bre'-vis, short. For'-tis, brave. Mi-rab'-i-lis, wonderful
Cru-de'-lis, cruel. Gra'-vis, heavy. Om'-nis, all.

*Tres, three, is declined like the plural of *mitis*.*150. All comparatives except *plus, more*, are declined like151. *Mitior,* milder.**Singular.*

<i>M. & F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> mit'i-or,	mit'i-us,
<i>G.</i> mit-i-ō' ^l -ris,	mit-i-ō' ^l -ris,
<i>D.</i> mit-i-ō' ^l -ri,	mit-i-ō' ^l -ri,
<i>Ac.</i> mit-i-ō' ^l -rem,	mit'i-us,
<i>V.</i> mit'i-or,	mit'i-us,
<i>Ab.</i> mit-i-ō' ^l -re or -ri,	mit-i-ō' ^l -re or -ri,

Plural.

<i>N.</i> mit-i-ō' ^l -res,	mit-i-ō' ^l -ra,
<i>G.</i> mit-i-ō' ^l -runn,	mit-i-ō' ^l -rum,
<i>D.</i> mit-i-or'-i-bus,	mit-i-or'-i-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> mit-i-ō' ^l -res,	mit-i-ō' ^l -ra,
<i>V.</i> mit-i-ō' ^l -res,	mit-i-ō' ^l -ra,
<i>Ab.</i> mit-i-or'-i-bus.	mit-i-or'-i-bus.

149. Decline *mitis* in the masculine and feminine — in the neuter.

150. How are comparatives declined?

151. Decline *mitior* in the masculine and feminine — in the neuter.* Pronounced *mish'-e-un*, &c.

In like manner decline

Al'-ti-or, higher. *Fe-lic'-i-or, happier.* *Gra'-vi-or, heavier.*
Bre'-vi-or, shorter. *For'-ti-or, braver.* *U-be'-ri-or, more fertile.*

152. *Plus, more,* is thus declined :—*Singular.*

<i>N.</i>	<i>M. & F.</i>
<i>N.</i> plus,	<i>N.</i> plu'-res,
<i>G.</i> plu'-ris,	<i>G.</i> plu'-ri-um,
<i>D.</i> ———	<i>D.</i> plu'-ri-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> plus,	<i>Ac.</i> plu'-res,
<i>V.</i> ———	<i>V.</i> ———
<i>Ab.</i> ———	<i>Ab.</i> plu'-ri-bus.

Plural.

<i>N.</i>	<i>M. & F.</i>
	<i>N.</i> plu'-ra,
	<i>G.</i> plu'-ri-um,
	<i>D.</i> plu'-ri-bus,
	<i>Ac.</i> plu'-ra,
	<i>V.</i> ———
	<i>Ab.</i> plu'-ri-bus.

153. III. Adjectives of one termination increase in the genitive, and are declined like

154. *Felix, happy.**Singular.*

<i>M. & F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> fe'-lix,	fe'-lix,
<i>G.</i> fe-li'-cis,	fe-li'-cis,
<i>D.</i> fe-li'-ci,	fe-li'-ci,
<i>Ac.</i> fe-li'-cem,	fe'-lix,
<i>V.</i> fe'-lix,	fe'-lix,
<i>Ab.</i> fe-li'-ce or -ci,	fe-li'-ce or -ci,

Plural.

<i>N.</i> fe-li'-ces,	fe-lis'-i-a,*
<i>G.</i> fe-lis'-i-um,*	fe-lis'-i-um,
<i>D.</i> fe-lis'-i-bus,	fe-lis'-i-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> fe-li'-ces,	fe-lis'-i-a,
<i>V.</i> fe-li'-ces,	fe-lis'-i-a,
<i>Ab.</i> fe-lis'-i-bus.	fe-lis'-i-bus.

152. Decline *plus*.

153. How are adjectives of one termination declined?

154. Decline *felix* in the masculine and feminine—in the neuter.* Pronounced *fe-lis'-i-um*, &c.

155. *Præsens, present.**Singular.*

<i>M. & F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> præ'-sens,	præ'-sens,
<i>G.</i> præ-sen'-tis,	præ-sen'-tis,
<i>D.</i> præ-sen'-ti,	præ-sen'-ti,
<i>Ac.</i> præ-sen'-tem,	præ'-sens,
<i>V.</i> præ'-sens,	præ'-sens,
<i>Ab.</i> præ-sen'-te or -ti,	præ-sen'-te or -ti,

Plural.

<i>N.</i> præ-sen'-tes,	præ-sen'-ti-a,*
<i>G.</i> præ-sen'-ti-um,	præ-sen'-ti-um,
<i>D.</i> præ-sen'-ti-bus,	præ-sen'-ti-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> præ-sen'-tes,	præ-sen'-ti-a,
<i>V.</i> præ-sen'-tes,	præ-sen'-ti-a,
<i>Ab.</i> præ-sen'-ti-bus.	præ-sen'-ti-bus.

In like manner decline

<i>Au'-dax, -acis, bold.</i>	<i>Par'-ti-ceps, -ipis, participant.</i>
<i>Fe'-rox, -ocis, fierce.</i>	<i>So'-lers, -tis, shrewd.</i>
<i>In'-gens, -tis, huge.</i>	<i>Sos'-pes, -itis, safe; gen. pl. -um.</i>

156. All present participles are declined like *præsens*

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

157. Numeral adjectives are those which denote number.

158. They are divided into three principal classes — *Cardinal*, *Ordinal*, and *Distributive*.

159. Cardinal numbers are those which answer to the question, "How many?" as, *unus*, &c.

160. Ordinal numbers are such as denote order or rank; as, *primus*, &c.

155. Decline *præsens* in the masculine and feminine—in the neuter.

156. What participles are declined like *præsens*?

157. What are numeral adjectives?

158. Into what classes are numeral adjectives divided?

159. Define cardinal numbers.

160. Define ordinal numbers.

* Pronounced *præ-sen'-she-a*, &c.

161. Cardinal.

1. Unus, *one*.
2. Duo, *two*, &c.
3. Tres.
4. Quatuor.
5. Quinque.
6. Sex.
7. Septem.
8. Octo.
9. Novem.
10. Decem.
11. Undēcim.
12. Duodēcim.
13. Tredecim.
14. Quatuordēcim.
15. Quintdēcim.
16. Sedēcim or sexdēcim.
17. Septendēcim.
18. Octodēcim.
19. Novendēcim.
20. Viginti.
21. { Viginti unus or
 unus et viginti. }
22. { Viginti duo or
 duo et viginti, &c. }
30. Triginta.
40. Quadraginta.
50. Quinquaginta.
60. Sexaginta.
70. Septuaginta.
80. Octoginta.
90. Nonaginta.
100. Centum.
200. Ducenti, -æ, -a.
300. Trecenti.
400. Quadringenti.
500. Quingenti.
600. Sexcenti.
700. Septingenti.
800. Octingenti.
900. Nongenti.
1000. Mille.
2000. Duo millia or bis mille.

162. Ordinal.

- Primus, *first*.
- Secundus, *second*, &c.
- Tertius.
- Quartus.
- Quintus.
- Sextus.
- Septimus.
- Octavus.
- Nonus.
- Decimus.
- Undecimus.
- Duodecimus.
- Tertius decimus.
- Quartus decimus.
- Quintus decimus.
- Sextus decimus.
- Septimus decimus.
- Octavus decimus.
- Nonus decimus.
- Vicesimus or vigesimus.
- Vicesimus primus.
- Vicesimus secundus.
- Tricesimus or trigesimus.
- Quadragesimus.
- Quinquagesimus.
- Sexagesimus.
- Septuagesimus.
- Octogesimus.
- Nonagesimus.
- Centesimus.
- Ducentesimus.
- Trecentesimus.
- Quadrtingentesimus.
- Quingentesimus.
- Sexcentesimus.
- Septingentesimus.
- Octingentesimus.
- Nongentesimus.
- Millesimus.
- Bis millesimus.

161. Repeat the cardinal numbers.

162. Repeat the ordinal numbers.

163. *Duo* is thus declined:—*Plural.*

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> du'-o,	du'-e,	du'-o,
<i>G.</i> du-ō'-rum,	du-a'-rum,	du-ō'-rum,
<i>D.</i> du-ō'-bus,	du-a'-bus,	du-ō'-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> du'-os or du'-o,	du'-as,	du'-o,
<i>V.</i> du'-o,	du'-e,	du'-o,
<i>Ab.</i> du-ō'-bus.	du-a'-bus.	du-ō'-bus.

164. *Ambo*, both, is declined like *duo*.

165. The cardinal numbers, from four to a hundred inclusive, are indeclinable.

166. Those denoting hundreds, are declined like the plural of *bonus*.167. Ordinal numbers are declined like *bonus*.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

168. That form of an adjective which simply denotes a quality, without reference to other degrees of the same quality, is called the *positive degree*; as, *altus*, high; *mitis*, mild.169. The comparative denotes that the quality belongs to one of two objects, or sets of objects, in a greater degree than to the other; as, *altior*, higher; *mitior*, milder.170. The superlative denotes that the quality belongs to one object, or set of objects, in a greater degree than to any of the rest; as, *altissimus*, highest; *mitissimus*, mildest.

163. Decline *duo* in the masculine — in the feminine — in the neuter.
 164. What adjective is declined like *duo*?
 165. What cardinal numbers are indeclinable?
 166. How are those denoting hundreds declined?
 167. How are ordinal numbers declined?
 168. What is meant by the positive degree of an adjective?
 169. What does the comparative degree denote?
 170. What does the superlative degree denote?

171. They are formed either by peculiar terminations, or by prefixing to the positive the adverbs *magis*, more, and *maximè*, most.

172. The terminational comparative ends in *iōr*, masc. ; *iōr*, fem. ; *ius*, neut. ; — the terminational superlative in *issīmūs*, *issīma*, *issīmūm*.

173. These terminations are added to the root of the positive ; as, *altus*, *altior*, *altissīmūs* ; high, higher, highest ; — *mitis*, *mitior*, *mitissīmūs* ; mild, milder, mildest ; — *felix*, gen. *felīcis*, *felīcīor*, *felīcīssīmūs* ; happy, happier, happiest.

In like manner compare

Arc'-tus, strait.

Cru-dē'-lis, cruel.

Ca'-pax, capacious.

Cle'-mens, gen. -tis, merciful.

Ca'-rus, dear.

In'-ers, gen. -tis, sluggish.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

174. Adjectives in *er* form their superlative by adding *rīmus* to that termination ; as, *acer*, active ; gen. *acris* ; comparative, *acrior* ; superlative, *acer-rīmus*.

175. Seven adjectives in *lis* form their superlative by adding *limus* to the root : —

<i>Facilis,</i>	<i>faciliōr,</i>	<i>facillīmūs,</i>	<i>easy.</i>
<i>Difficilis,</i>	<i>difficiliōr,</i>	<i>difficillīmūs,</i>	<i>difficult.</i>
<i>Gracilis,</i>	<i>graciliōr,</i>	<i>gracillīmūs,</i>	<i>slender.</i>
<i>Humilis,</i>	<i>humiliōr,</i>	<i>humillīmūs,</i>	<i>low.</i>
<i>Imbecillis,</i>	<i>imbecilliōr,</i>	<i>imbecillīmūs,</i>	<i>weak.</i>
<i>Similis,</i>	<i>similiōr,</i>	<i>simillīmūs,</i>	<i>like.</i>
<i>Dissimilis,</i>	<i>dissimiliōr,</i>	<i>dissimillīmūs,</i>	<i>unlike.</i>

-
171. How are the comparative and superlative degrees formed ?
 172. How do the terminational comparative and superlative end ?
 173. To what are these terminations added ?
 174. How do adjectives in *er* form their superlative ?
 175. What adjectives form their superlative in *limus* ?

176. These five have regular comparatives, but irregular superlatives : —

Dexter,	dexterior,	dextimus,	right.
Extéra, (<i>fem.</i>)	exterior,	extimus or extrēmus,	outward
Postéra, (<i>fem.</i>)	posterior,	postrēmus or postūmus,	hind.
Inferus,	inferior,	infīmus or imus,	low.
Supērus,	superior,	suprēmus or summus,	high.

177. The following are very irregular in comparison : —

Bonus,	melior,	optimus,	good,	better,	best.
Malus,	pejor,	pessimus,	bad,	worse,	worst.
Magnus,	major,	maximus,	great,	greater,	greatest
Parvus,	minor,	minimus,	little,	less,	least.
Multus,	—	pluriñus,	}		
Multa,	—	plurima,	}	much,	more,
Multum,	plus.	plurimum,	}		most.
Nequam,	nequior,	nequissimus,	worthless.		
Frugi,	frugilior,	frugalissimus,	frugal.		

REMARK. — All these form their comparatives and superlatives from obsolete adjectives, except *magnus*, whose regular forms are contracted.

DEFECTIVE COMPARISON.

178. Seven adjectives want the positive : —

Citerior, citimus, nearer.	Prior, primus, former.
Deterior, deterrimus, worse.	Propior, proximus, nearer.
Interior, intimus, inner.	Ulterior, ultimus, farther.
Ocior, ocissimus, swifter.	

179. The comparative and superlative may also be formed by prefixing to the positive the adverbs *magis*,

176. What five adjectives have regular comparatives, but irregular superlatives ?

177. Compare *bonus* — *maius*. &c.

178. Mention seven adjectives which want the positive.

179. In what other way may the comparative and superlative be formed ?

more, and *maximè*, most; as, *idoneus*, fit; *magis idoneus*, more fit; *maximè idoneus*, most fit.

PRONOUNS.

180. A pronoun is a word which supplies the place of a noun.

181. There are eighteen simple pronouns:—

Ego, <i>I.</i>	Hic, <i>this</i> or <i>he.</i>	Suus, <i>his, her, its, their.</i>
Tu, <i>thou.</i>	Is, <i>that</i> or <i>he.</i>	Cujus? <i>whose?</i>
Sui, <i>of himself, &c.</i>	Quis? <i>who?</i>	Noster, <i>our.</i>
Ille, <i>that</i> or <i>he.</i>	Qui, <i>who.</i>	Vester, <i>your.</i>
Ipse, <i>himself.</i>	Meus, <i>my.</i>	Nostræ, <i>of our country.</i>
Iste, <i>that</i> or <i>he.</i>	Tuus, <i>thy.</i>	Cujas? <i>of what country?</i>

182. Pronouns are divided into two classes—substantives and adjectives.

183. Three—*ego*, *tu*, and *sui*—are substantives; the remaining fifteen, and all the compound pronouns, are adjectives.

184. All the pronouns want the vocative, except *tu*, *meus*, *noster*, and *nostræ*.

185. The substantive pronouns take the gender of the objects which they denote.

186. *Ego* is of the first person, *tu* of the second, and *sui* of the third.

180. What is a pronoun?

181. How many simple pronouns are there in Latin?

182. Into what two classes are pronouns divided?

183. How many are substantives?

184. What pronouns want the vocative?

185. Of what gender are the substantive pronouns?

186. Of what person are the substantive pronouns?

SUBSTANTIVE PRONOUNS.

187. The substantive pronouns are thus declined : —

Singular.

N.	e'-go, <i>I</i> ;	tu, <i>thou</i> ;	
G.	me'-i, <i>of me</i> ;	tu'-i, <i>of thee</i> ;	{ su'-i, <i>of himself, her-</i>
D.	mi'-hi, <i>to me</i> ;	ti'b'-i, <i>to thee</i> ;	<i>self, itself</i> ;
Ac.	me, <i>me</i> ;	te, <i>thee</i> ;	si'b'-i, <i>to himself, &c.</i>
V.	_____	tu, <i>O thou</i> ;	se, <i>himself, &c.</i>
Ab.	me, <i>with me</i> ;	te, <i>with thee</i> ;	se, <i>with himself, &c.</i>

Plural.

N.	nos, <i>we</i> ;	vos, <i>ye or you</i> ;	
G.	{ nos'-trum } <i>of</i> or nos'-tri, <i>us</i> ;	{ ves'-trum or } <i>of</i> ves'-tri, <i>you</i> ;	su'-i, <i>of themselves</i> ;
D.	no'-bis, <i>to us</i> ;	vo'-bis, <i>to you</i> ;	si'b'-i, <i>to themselves</i> ;
Ac.	nos, <i>us</i> ;	vos, <i>you</i> ;	se, <i>themselves</i> ;
V.	_____	vos, <i>O ye or you</i> ;	se, <i>with themselves</i> .
Ab.	no'-bis, <i>with us</i> .	vo'-bis, <i>with you</i> .	

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

188. Adjective pronouns may be divided into the following classes : — *demonstrative, intensive, relative, interrogative, indefinite, possessive, and patrional*.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

189. Demonstrative pronouns are such as specify what object is meant.

190. They are *ille, iste, hic*, and *is*, and their compounds, and are thus declined : —

187. Decline *ego — tu — sui*.

188. Into what classes are adjective pronouns divided ?

189. What are demonstrative pronouns ?

190. What pronouns are demonstrative ?

191.

Singular.

<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> il'-le,	il'-la,	il'-lud,
<i>G.</i> il-lī'-us,*	il-lī'-us,	il-lī'-us,
<i>D.</i> il'-li,	il'-li,	il'-li,
<i>Ac.</i> il'-lum,	il'-lam,	il'-lud,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> il'-lo,	il'-la,	il'-lo,

Plural.

<i>N.</i> il'-li,	il'-læ,	il'-la,
<i>G.</i> il-lō'-rum,	il-la'-rum,	il-lō'-rum,
<i>D.</i> il'-lis,	il'-lis,	il'-lis,
<i>Ac.</i> il'-los,	il'-las,	il'-la,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> il'-lis.	il'-lis.	il'-lis.

192. *Iste* is declined like *ille*.

193.

Singular.

<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> hic,	hæc,	hoc,
<i>G.</i> hu'-jus,	hu'-jus,	hu'-jus,
<i>D.</i> huic, ^t	huic,	huic,
<i>Ac.</i> hunc,	hanc,	hoc,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> hoc,	hac,	hoc.

Plural.

<i>N.</i> hi,	hæ,	hæc,
<i>G.</i> ho -rum,	ha'-rum,	ho'-rum,
<i>D.</i> his,	his,	his,
<i>Ac.</i> hos,	has,	hæc,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> his.	his.	his.

191. Decline the masculine of *ille* — the feminine — the neuter.192. How is *iste* declined?193. Decline the masculine of *hic* — the feminine — the neuter.

* See 33.

† Pronounced *hæk*.

194.

Singular.

<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
<i>N.</i> is,	e'-a,	id,
<i>G.</i> e'-jus,	e'-jus,	e'-jus,
<i>D.</i> e'-i,	e'-i,	e'-i,
<i>Ac.</i> e'-um,	e'-am,	id,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> e'-o,	e'-a,	e'-o,

Plural:

<i>N.</i> i'-i,	e'-as,	e'-a,
<i>G.</i> e-ō'-rum,	e-a'-rum,	e-ō'-rum,
<i>D.</i> i'-is or e'-is,	i'-is or e'-is,	i'-is or e'-is
<i>Ac.</i> e'-os,	e'-as,	e'-a,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> i'-is or e'-is.	i'-is or e'-is.	i'-is or e'-is.

195. The compound pronoun *idem*, the same, is thus declined: —

Singular.

<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> i'-dem,	e'-a-dem,	i'-dem,
<i>G.</i> e-jus'-dem,	e-jus'-dem,	e-jus'-dem,
<i>D.</i> e-i'-dem,	e-i'-dem,	e-i'-dem,
<i>Ac.</i> e-un'-dem,	e-an'-dem,	i'-dem,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> e-ō'-dem,	e-a'-dem,	e-ō'-dem.

Plural.

<i>N.</i> i-i'-dem,	e-e'-a-dem,	e'-a-dem,
<i>G.</i> e-o-run'-dem,	e-a-run'-dem,	e-o-run'-dem,
<i>D.</i> { e-is'-dem or i-is'-dem, }	{ e-is'-dem or i-is'-dem, }	{ e-is'-dem or i-is'-dem,
<i>Ac.</i> e-os'-dem,	e-as'-dem,	e'-a-dem,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> { e-is'-dem or i-is'-dem. }	{ e-is'-dem or i-is'-dem. }	{ e-is'-dem or i-is'-dem.

194. Decline the masculine of *is* — the feminine — the neuter.

195. Decline the masculine of *idem* — the feminine — the neuter.

INTENSIVE PRONOUNS.

196. Intensive pronouns are such as serve to render an object emphatic.

197. To this class belongs *ipse*, which is thus declined: —

198.

Singular.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	ip'-se,	ip'-sa,	ip'-sum,
G.	ip-si'-us,	ip-si'-us,	ip-si'-us,
D.	ip'-si,	ip'-si,	ip'-si,
Ac.	ip'-sum,	ip'-sam,	ip'-sum,
V.	—	—	—
Ab.	ip'-so,	ip'-sa,	ip'-so,

Plural.

N.	ip'-si,	ip'-sse,	ip'-sa,
G.	ip-so'-rum,	ip-sa'-rum,	ip-so'-rum,
D.	ip'-sis,	ip'-sis,	ip'-sis,
Ac.	ip'-sos,	ip'-sas,	ip'-sa,
V.	—	—	—
Ab.	ip'-sis.	ip'-sis.	ip'-sis.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

199. Relative pronouns are such as relate to a preceding noun.

200. They are *qui*, who, and the compounds *quicunque* and *quisquis*, whoever.

196. What are intensive pronouns?

197. What pronoun belongs to this class?

198. Decline *ipse* in the masculine — the feminine — the neuter.

199. What are relative pronouns?

200. What does this class include?

201. *Qui* is thus declined : —*Singular.*

<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> qui,	quæ,	quod,
<i>G.</i> cu'-jus,	cu'-jus,	cu'-jus,
<i>D.</i> cui, [*]	cui,	cui,
<i>Ac.</i> quem,	quam,	quod,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> quo,	qua,	quo,

Plural.

<i>N.</i> qui,	quæ,	quæ,
<i>G.</i> quo'-rum,	qua'-rum,	quo'-rum,
<i>D.</i> qui'-bus,	qui'-bus,	qui'-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> quos,	quas,	quæ,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> qui'-bus.	qui'-bus.	qui'-bus.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

202. Interrogative pronouns are such as serve to inquire which of a number of objects is intended. They are

Quis?	{ who?	Equis?	Cujus?	whose?	
Quisnam?	{ what?	Equisnam?	is any one?	Cujas?	of what
Qui?	{ which?	Numquis?		country?	
Quinam?	{ what?				

203. *Quis* and its compounds are used substantively; *qui* and its compounds adjectively. *Qui* is declined like *qui* the relative.

201. Decline *qui* in the masculine — the feminine — the neuter.

202. What are interrogative pronouns?

203. What is the difference in the use of *quis* and *qui*, and of their compounds?

* Pronounced *ki*.

204. *Quis* is thus declined : —*Singular.*

<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> quis,	quæ,	quid,
<i>G.</i> cu'-jus,	cu'-jus,	cu'-jus,
<i>D.</i> cui,	cui,	cui,
<i>Ac.</i> quem,	quam,	quid,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> quo,	quâ,	quo,

Plural.

<i>N.</i> qui,	quæ,	quæ,
<i>G.</i> quo'-rum,	qua'-rum,	que'-rum,
<i>D.</i> qui'-bus,	qui'-bus,	qui'-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> quos,	quas,	quæ,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> qui'-bus.	qui'-bus.	qui'-bus.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

205. Indefinite pronouns are such as denote an object, in a general manner, without indicating a particular individual. They are,

Aliquis, *some one*. *Quisquam*, *any one*. *Quidam*, *a certain one*.
Siquis, *if any*. *Quispiam*, *some one*. *Quilibet*, *any one you
Nequis*, *lest any*. *Unusquisque*, *each*. *Quivis*, *please*.
Quisque, *every one*.

206. *Aliquis* is thus declined : —*Singular.*

<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> al'-i-quis,	al'-i-qua,	al'-i-quod or -quid,
<i>G.</i> al-i-cu'-jus,	al-i-cu'-jus,	al-i-cu'-jus,
<i>D.</i> al'-i-cui,	al'-i-cui,	al'-i-cui,
<i>Ac.</i> al'-i-quem,	al'-i-quam,	al'-i-quod or -quid,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> al'-i-quo,	al'-i-quâ,	al'-i-quo,

204. Decline *quis* in the masculine — in the feminine — in the neuter.

205. What are indefinite pronouns ?

206. Decline *aliquis* in the masculine — in the feminine — in the neuter.

	<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>M.</i>		
<i>G.</i> al'-i-quó'-rum,	al'-i-quæ,	al'-i-qua,
<i>D.</i> a-liq'-ui-bus,*	al-i-quá'-rum,	al-i-quó'-rum,
<i>Ac.</i> al'-i-quos,	a-liq'-ui-bus,	a-liq'-ui-bus,
<i>V.</i> _____	al'-i-quas,	al'-i-qua,
<i>Ab.</i> a-liq'-ui-bus.	a-liq'-ui-bus.	a-liq'-ui-bus.

207. *Siquis* and *nequis* are declined in the same manner.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

208. The possessive are derived from the substantive pronouns, and from *quis*, and designate something belonging to their primitives.

209. They are, *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester*, and *cujus*.

210. *Meus*, *tuus*, and *suus*, are declined like *bonus*.

211. *Meus* has, in the vocative singular masculine, *mi*, and very rarely *meus*.

PATRIAL PRONOUNS.

212. Patrial pronouns are such as relate to one's country.

213. These are *nostras* and *cujas*.

214. They are declined like adjectives of one termination; as, *nostras*, *nostrátis*.

- 207. How are *siquis* and *nequis* declined?
- 208. What are possessive pronouns?
- 209. What pronouns are included in this class?
- 210. How are *meus*, *tuus*, and *suus* declined?
- 211. What is the vocative singular masculine of *meus*?
- 212. What are patrial pronouns?
- 213. What pronouns are patrial?
- 214. How are they declined?

* Pronounced *u-likt-u-e-bus*.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

215. Reflexive pronouns are such as relate to the subject of the proposition in which they stand.

216. The reflexives of the third person are *sui* and *suus*. *Meus, tuus, noster,* and *vester*, are also used reflexively, when the subject of the proposition is of the first or second person.

VERBS.

217. A verb is a word by which something is affirmed of a person or thing.

218. That of which any thing is affirmed is called the subject of the verb; as, *puer legit*, the boy reads; *virtus laudatur*, virtue is praised. In these propositions, *puer*, the boy, and *virtus*, virtue, are the subjects of the verbs.

219. Verbs are either *active* or *neuter*.

220. I. An *active verb* expresses such an action as requires the addition of an object to complete the sense; as, *amo te*, I love thee.

221. Most active verbs have two forms, which are called the *active* and the *passive voices*.

222. A verb in the *active voice* represents the agent as *acting upon* some person or thing, called the *object*; as, *puer librum legit*, the boy is reading a [redacted].

223. A verb in the *passive voice* represents the object as *being acted upon* by the agent; as, *liber a puero legitur*, a book is read by the boy.

215. What are reflexive pronouns?
216. Which pronouns are called reflexive?
217. What is a verb?
218. What is the subject of a verb?
219. Into what two classes may verbs be divided?
220. What is an active verb?
221. How many voices have active verbs?
222. Define the active voice.
223. Define the passive voice

224. II. A *neuter verb* expresses such an action or state, as does not require the addition of an object to complete the sense; as, *equus currit*, the horse runs; *ego sedeo*, I sit.

225. Neuter verbs have in general the form of the active voice only.

226. A *deponent verb* is an active or neuter verb, having the form of the passive voice only; as, *sequor*, I follow; *morigor*, I die.

227. Changes are made in the terminations of verbs to denote their different *voices*, *moods*, *tenses*, *numbers*, and *persons*.

MOODS.

228. Moods are forms of the verb denoting the *manner* of the action or state expressed by the verb.

229. There are in Latin four moods—the *indicative*, the *subjunctive*, the *imperative*, and the *infinitive*.

230. The *indicative mood* is that form of the verb which is used in independent and absolute assertions; as, *amo*, I love; *amabo*, I shall love.

231. The *subjunctive mood* is that form of the verb which is used to express an action or state simply as conceived by the mind; as, *si me obsēcret, redībo*; if he *entreat* me, I will return.

232. The *imperative mood* is that form of the verb which is used in commanding, exhorting, or entreating; as, *ama*, love thou.

224. What is a neuter verb?

225. What form have neuter verbs?

226. What is a deponent verb?

227. For what purposes are changes made in the terminations of verbs?

228. What are moods?

229. How many moods are there in Latin?

230. Define the indicative mood.

231. Define the subjunctive mood.

232. Define the imperative mood.

233. The *infinitive mood* is that form of the verb which is used to denote an action or state indefinitely, without limiting it to any person or thing as its subject; as, *amare*, to love.

TENSES.

234. Tenses are forms of the verb denoting the times of the action or state expressed by the verb.

235. Latin verbs have six tenses—the *present*, *imperfect*, *future*, *perfect*, *pluperfect*, and *future perfect*.

236. The *present tense* represents an action as now going on, and not completed; as, *amo*, I love, or am loving.

237. The *imperfect tense* represents an action as going on at some past time, but not then completed; as, *amābam*, I was loving. Sometimes also it denotes repeated or customary past action; as, *legēbam*, I used to read, or I was wont to read.

238. The *future tense* denotes that an action will be going on hereafter, without reference to its completion; as, *amābo*, I shall love, or be loving.

239. The *perfect tense* represents an action either as just completed, or as completed in some indefinite past time; as, *amāvi*, I have loved, or I loved.

240. In the former sense, it is called the *perfect definite*; in the latter, which is more common, it is called the *perfect indefinite*.

233. Define the *infinitive mood*.
234. What are *tenses*?
235. How many tenses have Latin verbs?
236. How does the *present tense* represent an action?
237. How does the *imperfect tense*?
238. How does the *future tense*?
239. How does the *perfect tense*?
240. In its former sense, what is it called? In its latter?

241. The *pluperfect tense* represents a past action as completed, at or before the time of some other past action or event; as, *literas scripsēram, antēquam nuncius venit*; *I had written* the letter, before the messenger arrived.

242. The *future perfect tense* denotes that an action will be completed, at or before the time of some other future action or event; as, *cūm cœnavero, proficiscar*: when *I shall have supped*, I will go.

NUMBERS.

243. Numbers are forms of the verb denoting the unity or plurality of its subject.

244. Verbs, like nouns, have two numbers—the singular and the plural.

PERSONS.

245. Persons are forms of the verb appropriated to the different persons of the subject, and accordingly called the first, second, and third persons.

PARTICIPLES, GERUNDS, AND SUPINES.

246. A *participle* is a word derived from a verb, and partaking of its meaning, but having the form of an adjective.

247. *Gerunds* are verbal nouns, used only in the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative singular.

241. How does the pluperfect tense represent an action?
242. How does the future perfect tense?
243. What are numbers?
244. How many numbers have verbs?
245. What are persons?
246. What is a participle?
247. What are gerunds?

248. *Supines* also are verbal nouns of the fourth declension, in the accusative and ablative singular; as, *amātum*, to love; *amātu*, to be loved. The supine in *um* is called the *former* supine; that in *u*, the *latter*.

CONJUGATION.

249. The conjugation of a verb is the regular formation and arrangement of its several parts, according to their voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

250. There are four conjugations, which are characterized by the vowel before *re* in the present of the infinitive active.

In the first conjugation it is *ā* long;
 In the second, *ē* long;
 In the third, *ě* short;
 In the fourth, *ī* long.

251. The general root of a verb consists of those letters which are not changed by inflection; as, *am* in *amo*, *amābam*, *amavērim*, *amātus*.

252. A verb has three special roots;—the first is found in the *present*, and is the same as the general root; the second is found in the *perfect*; and the third in the *supine* or *perfect participle*.

253. In regular verbs of the first, second, and fourth conjugations, the *second* root is formed by adding, respectively, *āv*, *ēv*, and *īv*, to the *general* root; and the *third* root by a similar addition of *ātu*, *ētu*, and *ītu*.

NOTE.—The tenses formed from the second root are sometimes contracted; as, *amāstis* for *amavistis*.

248. What are supines?
249. What is meant by the conjugation of a verb?
250. How many conjugations are there, and how are they characterized?
251. What is the general root of a verb?
252. How many special roots has a verb?
253. How are the second and third roots formed in regular verbs of the 1st, 2d, and 4th conjugations?

254. The second root in the third conjugation either is the same as the first, or is formed from it by adding *s*; the third is formed by adding *tu*.

255. The present and perfect indicative, the supine in *um*, and the present infinitive, are called the *principal parts* of the verb.

The *substantive* or *auxiliary* verb *sum* is very irregular in those parts which, in other verbs, are formed from the first root. It is thus conjugated:—

256.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Pres. Infin.</i>	<i>Perf. Indic.</i>	<i>Fut. Part.</i>
Sum,	es'-se,	fu'-i,	fu-tu'-rus.

257.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
sum, { 1. sum, <i>I am,</i> { 2. es, <i>thou art,</i> { 3. est, <i>he is;</i>	fu'-mus, <i>we are,</i> es'-tis, <i>ye are,</i> sunt, <i>they are.</i>

Imperfect.

1. e'-ram, <i>I was,</i> 2. e'-ras, <i>thou wast,</i> 3. e'-rat, <i>he was;</i>	e-ra'-mus, <i>we were,</i> e-ra'-tis, <i>ye were,</i> e'-rant, <i>they were.</i>
---	--

Future. *shall* or *will*.

1. e'-ro, <i>I shall be,</i> 2. e'-ris, <i>thou will be,</i> 3. e'-rit, <i>he will be;</i>	er'-I-mus, <i>we shall be,</i> er'-I-tis, <i>ye will be,</i> e'-runt, <i>they will be.</i>
--	--

254. How are the second and third roots formed in the 3d conjugation?

255. What are the principal parts of a verb?

256. What are the principal parts of the irregular verb *sum*?

257. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense — the imperfect, &c.

Perfect. *have been, or was.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. fu'-i, <i>I have been,</i> | fu'-I-mus, <i>we have been,</i> |
| 2. fu-is'-ti, <i>thou hast been,</i> | fu-is'-tis, <i>ye have been,</i> |
| 3. fu'-it, <i>he has been;</i> | fu-e'-runt or -re, <i>they have been.</i> |

Pluperfect.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. fu'-ē-ram, <i>I had been,</i> | fu-e-rah'-mus, <i>we had been,</i> |
| 2. fu'-ē-ras, <i>thou hadst been,</i> | fu-e-rah'-tis, <i>ye had been,</i> |
| 3. fu'-ē-rat, <i>he had been;</i> | fu'-ē-rant, <i>they had been.</i> |

Future Perfect. *shall or will have.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. fu'-ē-ro, <i>I shall have been,</i> | fu-er'-ō-mus, <i>we shall have been,</i> |
| 2. fu'-ē-ris, <i>thou wilt have been,</i> | fu-er'-ō-tis, <i>ye will have been,</i> |
| 3. fu'-ē-rit, <i>he will have been;</i> | fu'-ē-rint, <i>they will have been.</i> |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *may or can.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. sim, <i>I may be,</i> | si'-mus, <i>we may be,</i> |
| 2. sis, <i>thou mayst be,</i> | si'-tis, <i>ye may be,</i> |
| 3. sit, <i>he may be;</i> | sint, <i>they may be.</i> |

Imperfect. *might, could, would, or should.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. es'-sem, <i>I would be,</i> | es-sē'-mus, <i>we would be,</i> |
| 2. es'-ses, <i>thou wouldest be,</i> | es-sē'-tis, <i>ye would be,</i> |
| 3. es'-set, <i>he would be;</i> | es'-sent, <i>they would be.</i> |

Perfect.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. fu'-ē-rim, <i>I may have been,</i> | fu-er'-ō-mus, <i>we may have been,</i> |
| 2. fu'-ē-ris, <i>thou mayst have been,</i> | fu-er'-ō-tis, <i>ye may have been,</i> |
| 3. fu'-ē-rit, <i>he may have been;</i> | fu'-ē-rint, <i>they may have been.</i> |

Pluperfect. *might, could, would, or should have.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. fu-is'-sem, <i>I would have been,</i> | fu-is-sē'-mus, <i>we would have been,</i> |
| 2. fu-is'-ses, <i>thou wouldest have been,</i> | fu-is-sē'-tis, <i>ye would have been,</i> |
| 3. fu-is'-set, <i>he would have been;</i> | fu-is'-sent, <i>they would have been.</i> |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

2. es or es'-to, be thou, es'-te or es-tó'-te, be ye,
 3. es'-to, let him be; sun'-to, let them be.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. es'-se, to be.

Perfect. fu-is'-se, to have been.

Future. fu-tú'-rus es'-se, to be about to be.

PARTICIPLE.

Future. fu-tú'-rus, about to be.

258. Like *sum* are conjugated its compounds, except *possum*; but *prosum* has *d* after *pro* when the simple verb begins with *e*; as,

Ind. pres. pro'-sum, prod'-es, prod'-est, &c.
 — *imperf.* prod'-é-ram, prod'-é-ras, &c.

259. *Possom*, I can, is compounded of *potis*, able, and *sum*.

260. *

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>
pos'-sum,	pos'-se,	pot'-u-i, <i>I can</i> , or <i>I am able</i> .

261.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I am able.*

<i>Sing.</i>	pos'-sum,	pot'-es,	pot'-est,
<i>Plur.</i>	pos'-sú-mus,	pot-es'-tis,	pos'-sunt.

258. How are the compounds of *sum* conjugated?

259. Of what is *possum*, I can, compounded?

260. What are its principal parts?

261. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense — the imperfect, &c.

Imperfect. *I was able.*

Sing. pot'-ē-ram, pot'-ē-ras, pot'-ē-rat,
Plur. pot-e-rā'-mus, pot-e-rā'-tis, pot'-ē-rant.

Future. *I shall or will be able.*

Sing. pot'-ē-ro, pot'-ē-ris, pot'-ē-rit,
Plur. pot-er'-ī-mus, pot-er'-ī-tis, pot'-ē-runt.

Perfect. *I have been able.*

Sing. pot'-u-i, pot-u-is'-ti, pot'-u-it,
Plur. pot-u-i-mus, pot-u-is'-tis, pot-u-ē'-runt or -re.

Pluperfect. *I had been able.*

Sing. pot-u'-ē-ram, pot-u'-ē-ras, pot-u'-ē-rat,
Plur. pot-u-e-rā'-mus, pot-u-e-rā'-tis, pot-u'-ē-rant.

Future Perfect. *I shall or will have been able.*

Sing. pot-u'-ē-ro, pot-u'-ē-ris, pot-u'-ē-rit,
Plur. pot-u-er'-ī-mus, pot-u-er'-ī-tis, pot-u'-ē-rint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I may or can be able.*

Sing. pos'-sim, pos'-sis, pos'-sit,
Plur. pos-si'-mus, pos-si'-tis, pos'-sint.

Imperfect. *I might be able.*

Sing. pos'-sem, pos'-ses, pos'-set,
Plur. pos-sé'-mus, pos-sé'-tis, pos'-sent.

Perfect. *I may have been able.*

Sing. pot-u'-ē-rim, pot-u'-ē-ris, pot-u'-ē-rit,
Plur. pot-u-er'-ī-mus, pot-u-er'-ī-tis, pot-u'-ē-rint.

Pluperfect. *I might have been able.*

Sing. pot-u-is'-sem, pot-u-is'-ses, pot-u-is'-set,
Plur. pot-u-is-sé'-mus, pot-u-is-sé'-tis, pot-u-is'-sent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. pos'-se.

Perfect. pot-u-is'-se.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

262.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Pres. Infin.</i>	<i>Perf. Indic.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
A'-mo,	a-ma'-re,	a-ma'-vi,	a-ma'-tum.

263.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	a'-mo, a'-mas, a'-mat,	<i>I love,</i> <i>thou lovest,</i> <i>he loves;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	a-ma'-mus, a-ma'-tis, a'-mant,	<i>we love,</i> <i>ye love,</i> <i>they love.</i>

Imperfect.

<i>Sing.</i>	a-ma'-bam, a-ma'-bas, a-ma'-bat,	<i>I was loving,</i> <i>thou wast loving,</i> <i>he was loving;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	am-a-ba'-mus, am-a-ba'-tis, a-ma'-bant,	<i>we were loving,</i> <i>ye were loving,</i> <i>they were loving.</i>

Future. *shall* or *will*.

<i>Sing.</i>	a-ma'-bo, a-ma'-bis, a-ma'-bit,	<i>I shall love,</i> <i>thou wilt love,</i> <i>he will love;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	a-mab'-i-mus, a-mab'-i-tis, a-ma'-bunt,	<i>we shall love,</i> <i>ye will love,</i> <i>they will love.</i>

262. What are the principal parts of *amo*, in the active voice?

263. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense, &c.

Perfect. *loved, or have loved.*

<i>Sing.</i>	a-ma' ^l -vi, am-a-vis' ^l -ti, a-ma' ^l -vit,	I have loved, thou hast loved, he has loved;
<i>Plur.</i>	a-mav' ^l -i-mus, am-a-vis' ^l -tis, am-a-vé' ^l -runt or -re,	we have loved, ye have loved, they have loved.

Pluperfect.

<i>Sing.</i>	a-mav' ^l -é-ram, a-mav' ^l -é-ras, a-mav' ^l -é-rat,	I had loved, thou hadst loved, he had loved;
<i>Plur.</i>	am-a-ve-ra' ^l -mus, am-a-ve-ra' ^l -tis, a-mav' ^l -é-rant,	we had loved, ye had loved, they had loved.

Future Perfect. *shall or will have.*

<i>Sing.</i>	a-mav' ^l -é-ro, a-mav' ^l -é-ris, a-mav' ^l -é-rit,	I shall have loved, thou wilt have loved, he will have loved;
<i>Plur.</i>	am-a-ver' ^l -i-mus, am-a-ver' ^l -tis, a-mav' ^l -é-riant,	we shall have loved, ye will have loved, they will have loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *may or can.*

<i>Sing.</i>	a'-mem, a'-mes, a'-met,	I may love, thou mayst love, he may love;
<i>Plur.</i>	a-mé' ^l -mus, a-mé' ^l -tis, a'-ment,	we may love, ye may love, they may love.

Imperfect. *might, could, would, or should.*

<i>Sing.</i>	a-má' ^l -rem, a-má' ^l -res, a-má' ^l -ret,	I would love, thou wouldest love, he would love;
<i>Plur.</i>	am-a-ré' ^l -mus, am-a-ré' ^l -tis, a-má' ^l -rent,	we would love, ye would love, they would love.

Perfect.

<i>Sing.</i>	a-mav'-ě-rim, a-mav'-ě-ris, a-mav'-ě-rit,	<i>I may have loved, thou mayst have loved, he may have loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	am-a-ver'-ě-mus, am-a-ver'-ě-tis, a-mav'-ě-rint,	<i>we may have loved, ye may have loved, they may have loved.</i>

Pluperfect. *might, could, would, or should have.*

<i>Sing.</i>	am-a-vis'-sem, am-a-vis'-ses, am-a-vis'-set,	<i>I would have loved, thou wouldest have loved, he would have loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	am-a-vis-sě'-mus, am-a-vis-sě'-tis, am-a-vis'-sent,	<i>we would have loved, ye would have loved, they would have loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Sing.</i>	a'-ma or a-ma'-to,	<i>love thou,</i>
	a-ma'-to,	<i>let him love;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	a-ma'-te or am-a-tō'-te,	<i>love ye,</i>
	a-man'-to,	<i>let them love.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	a-ma'-re,	<i>to love.</i>
<i>Perfect.</i>	am-a-vis'-se,	<i>to have loved.</i>
<i>Future.</i>	am-a-tū'-rus es'-se,	<i>to be about to love.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present.</i>	a'-mans,	<i>loving.</i>
<i>Future.</i>	am-a-tū'-rus,	<i>about to love.</i>

GERUND.

<i>G.</i>	a-man'-di,	<i>of loving.</i>
<i>D.</i>	a-man'-do,	<i>to or for loving.</i>
<i>Ac.</i>	a-man'-dum,	<i>loving.</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	a-man'-do,	<i>by loving.</i>

SUPINE.

<i>Former.</i>	a-ma'-tum,	<i>to love.</i>
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PASSIVE VOICE.

264.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Indic.

A'-mor,

Pres. Infin.

a-mä'-ri,

Perf. Part.

a-mä'-tus.

265.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Sing. a'-mor,

a-mä'-ris or -re,

a-mä'-tur,

Plur. a-mä'-mur,

a-mam'-i-ni,

a-man'-tur,

*I am loved,**thou art loved,**he is loved;**we are loved,**ye are loved,**they are loved.*

Imperfect.

Sing. a-mä'-bar,

am-a-bä'-ris or -re,

am-a-bä'-tur,

Plur. am-a-bä'-mur,

am-a-bam'-i-ni,

am-a-ban'-tur,

*I was loved,**thou wast loved,**he was loved;**we were loved,**ye were loved,**they were loved.*Future. *shall or will be.**Sing.* a-mä'-bor,

a-mab'-ë-ris or -re,

a-mab'-i-tur,

Plur. a-mab'-i-mur,

am-a-bim'-i-ni,

am-a-bun'-tur,

*I shall be loved,**thou will be loved,**he will be loved;**we shall be loved,**ye will be loved,**they will be loved.*

264. What are the principal parts in the passive voice?

265. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense, &c.

Perfect. *have been, or was.*

- S. a-má'-tus sum or fu'-í,
 a-má'-tus es or fu-is'-ti,
 a-má'-tus est or fu'-it,
 P. a-má'-ti su'-mus or fu'-í-mus,
 a-má'-ti es'-tis or fu-is'-tis,
 a-má'-ti sunt, fu-é'-runt or -re,
- I have been loved,
 thou hast been loved,
 he has been loved;
 we have been loved,
 ye have been loved,
 they have been loved.*

Pluperfect.

- S. a-má'-tus e'-ram or fu'-é-ram,
 a-má'-tus e'-ras or fu'-é-ras,
 a-má'-tus e'-rat or fu'-é-rat,
 P. a-má'-ti e-ra'-mus or fu-e-rá'-mus,
 a-má'-ti e-ra'-tis or fu-e-rá'-tis,
 a-má'-ti e'-rant or fu'-é-rant,
- I had been loved,
 thou hadst been loved,
 he had been loved;
 we had been loved,
 ye had been loved,
 they had been loved.*

Future Perfect. *shall have been.*

- S. a-má'-tus e'-ro or fu'-é-ro,
 a-má'-tus e'-ris or fu'-é-ris,
 a-má'-tus e'-rit or fu'-é-rit,
 P. a-má'-ti er'-í-mus or fu-er'-í-mus,
 a-má'-ti er'-í-tis or fu-er'-í-tis,
 a-má'-ti e'-runt or fu'-é-rint,
- I shall have been loved,
 thou wilt have been loved,
 he will have been loved;
 we shall have been loved,
 ye will have been loved,
 they will have been loved.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *may or can.*

- Sing.* a'-mer,
 a-mé'-ris or -re,
 a-mé'-tur,
Plur. a-mé'-mur,
 a-mem'-í-ni,
 a-men'-tur,
- I may be loved,
 thou mayst be loved,
 he may be loved;
 we may be loved,
 ye may be loved,
 they may be loved.*

Imperfect. *might, could, would, or should be.*

- Sing.* a-má'-rer,
 am-a-ré'-ris or -re,
 am-a-ré'-tur,
- I would be loved,
 thou wouldest be loved,
 he would be loved.*

VERBS — FIRST CONJUGATION, PASSIVE.

41

- Plur.* am-a-re⁵-mur,
am-a-rem'-i-ni,
am-a-ren'-tur,
we would be loved,
ye would be loved,
they would be loved.

Perfect.

- S.* a-ma'¹-tus sim or fu'-ē-rim,
a-ma'¹-tus sis or fu'-ē-ris,
a-ma'¹-tus sit or fu'-ē-rit,
I may have been loved,
thou mayst have been loved,
he may have been loved;
we may have been loved,
ye may have been loved,
they may have been loved.
- P.* a-ma'¹-ti si'-mus or fu-er'-i-mus,
a-ma'¹-ti si'-tis or fu-er'-i-tis,
a-ma'¹-ti sint or fu'-ē-rint,

Pluperfect. *might, could, would, or should have been.*

- S.* a-ma'¹-tus es'-sem or fu-is'-sem,
a-ma'¹-tus es'-ses or fu-is'-ses,
a-ma'¹-tus es'-set or fu-is'-set,
I would have been loved,
thou wouldst have been loved,
he w~~ould~~ have been loved;
we would have been loved,
ye would have been loved,
they would have been loved.
- P.* a-ma'¹-ties-sé'-mus or fu-is-sé'-mus,
a-ma'¹-ti es-sé'-tis or fu-is-sé'-tis,
a-ma'¹-ti es-sé'-sent or fu-is-sé'-sent,

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Sing.* a-ma'¹-re or a-ma'¹-tor, *be thou loved,*
a-ma'¹-tor, *let him be loved;*
Plur. a-mam'¹-i-ni, *be ye loved,*
a-man'¹-tor, *let them be loved.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- Present.* a-ma'¹-ri, *to be loved.*
Perfect. a-ma'¹-tus es'-se or fu-is'-se, *to have been loved.*
Future. a-ma'¹-tum i'-ri, *to be about to be loved.*

PARTICIPLES.

- Perfect.* a-ma'¹-tus, *loved, or having been loved.*
Future. a-man'¹-dus, *to be loved.*

SUPINE.

- Latter.* a-ma'¹-tu, *to be loved.*
6

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

206. The first root of *amo* is *am*, the second *amāv*, and the third *amātu*.

207.

From the first root, *am*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
<i>amo,</i>	<i>amor,</i>
<i>amdbam,</i>	<i>amdbar,</i>
<i>amdbo,</i>	<i>amdbor,</i>
<i>amem,</i>	<i>amer,</i>
<i>amārem,</i>	<i>amārer,</i>
<i>ama,</i>	<i>amare,</i>
<i>amāre,</i>	<i>amāri,</i>
<i>amans,</i>	<i>amandus.</i>
<i>amandi.</i>	

From the second root, *amāv*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	
<i>amāvi,</i>	<i>amavērim,</i>
<i>amavēram,</i>	<i>amavissem,</i>
<i>amavēro,</i>	<i>amavisse.</i>

From the third root, *amātu*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
<i>amatūrus esse,</i>	<i>amatūsus sum,</i>
<i>amatūrus,</i>	<i>amatūsus eram,</i>
<i>amatūrum.</i>	<i>amatūsus ero,</i>
	<i>amatūsus sim,</i>
	<i>amatūsus essem,</i>
	<i>amatūsus esse,</i>
	<i>amatūsum iri,</i>
	<i>amatūsus,</i>
	<i>amatūtu.</i>

206. What is the first root of *amo*? — the second? — the third?

207. Repeat the parts in the active voice formed from the first root — from the second root — from the third root; — the parts of the passive voice formed from the first root — from the third.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

268.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Indic. Mo'-ne-o,
Pres. Infin. mo-né'-re,
Perf. Indic. mon'-u-i,
Supine. mon'-I-tum.

Pres. Indic. mo'-ne-or,
Pres. Infin. mo-né'-ri,
Perf. Part. mon'-I-tus.

269.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

I advise.

Sing. mo'-ne-o,
 mo'-nes,
 mo'-net;
Plur. mo-né'-mus,
 mo-né'-tis,
 mo'-nent.

I am advised.

Sing. mo'-ne-or,
 mo-né'-ris or -re,
 mo-né'-tur;
Plur. mo-né'-mur,
 mo-nem'-I-ni,
 mo-nen'-tur.

Imperfect.

I was advising.

S. mo-né'-bam,
 mo-né'-bas,
 mo-né'-bat;
P. mon-e-ba'-mas,
 mon-e-ba'-tis,
 mo-né'-bant.

I was advised.

S. mo-né'-bar,
 mon-e-ba'-ris or -re,
 mon-e-ba'-tur;
P. mon-e-ba'-mur,
 mon-e-bam'-I-ni,
 mon-e-ban'-tur.

268. What are the principal parts of *moneo* in the active voice? — in the passive voice?

269. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense, active voice — passive voice, &c.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

Future.

I shall or will advise.

- S. mo-nē'-bo,
mo-nē'-bis,
mo-nē'-bit;
P. mo-neb'-i-mus,
mo-neb'-i-tis,
mo-neb'-bunt.

I shall or will be advised.

- S. mo-nē'-bor,
mo-neb'-ē-ris or -re,
mo-neb'-i-tur;
P. mo-neb'-i-mur,
mon-e-bim'-i-ni,
mon-e-bun'-tut.

Perfect.

I advised or have advised.

- S. mon'-u-i,
mon-u-is'-ti,
mon'-u-it;
P. mon-u-i-mus,
mon-u-is'-tis,
mon-u-ē'-runt or -re.

I was or have been advised.

- S. mon'-i-tus sum or fu'-i,
mon'-i-tus es or fu-is'-ti,
mon'-i-tus est or fu'-it;
P. mon'-i-ti su'-mus or fu'-i-mus,
mon'-i-ti es'-tis or fu-is'-tis,
mon'-i-ti sunt, fu-ē'-ruht or -re.

Pluperfect.

I had advised.

- S. mon'-u-ē-ram,
mon'-u-ē-ras,
mon'-u-ē-rat;
P. mon-u-e-ra'-mus,
mon-u-e-ra'-tis,
mon'-u-ē-rant.

I had been advised.

- S. mon'-i-tus e'-ram or fu'-ē-ram,
mon'-i-tus e'-ras or fu'-ē-ras,
mon'-i-tus e'-rat or fu'-ē-rat;
P. mon'-i-ti e-ra'-mus or fu-e-ra'-mus,
mon'-i-ti e-ra'-tis or fu-e-ra'-tis,
mon'-i-ti e'-rant or fu'-ē-rant.

Future Perfect.

I shall have advised.

- S. mon'-u-ē-ro,
mon'-u-ē-ris,
mon'-u-ē-rit;
P. mon-u-er'-i-mus,
mon-u-er'-i-tis,
mon'-u-ē-rint.

I shall have been advised.

- S. mon'-i-tus e'-ro or fu'-ē-ro,
mon'-i-tus e'-ris or fu'-ē-ris,
mon'-i-tus e'-rit or fu'-ē-rit;
P. mon'-i-ti er'-i-mus or fu-er'-i-mus,
mon'-i-ti er'-i-tis or fu-er'-i-tis,
mon'-i-ti e'-runt or fu'-ē-rint.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

I may or can advise.

- S. mo'-ne-am,
mo'-ne-as,
mo'-ne-at;
P. mo-ne-a'-mus,
mo-ne-a'-tis,
mo'-ne-ant.

I may or can be advised.

- S. mo'-ne-ar,
mo-ne-a'-ris or -re,
mo-ne-a'-tur;
P. mo-ne-a'-mур,
mo-ne-am'-i-ni,
mo-ne-an'-tur.

Imperfect.

*I might, could, would, or
should advise.*

- S. mo-nē'-rem,
mo-nē'-res,
mo-nē'-ret;
P. mon-e-ré'-mus,
mon-e-ré'-tis,
mo-nē'-rent.

*I might, could, would, or
should be advised.*

- S. mo-nē'-rer,
mon-e-ré'-ris or -re,
mon-e-ré'-tur;
P. mon-e-ré'-mур,
mon-e-rem'-i-ni,
mon-e-ren'-tur.

Perfect.

I may have advised.

- S. mo-nu'-ě-rim,
mo-nu'-ě-ris,
mo-na'-ě-rit;
P. mon-u-er'-i-mus,
mon-u-er'-i-tis,
mo-nu'-ě-rint.

I may have been advised.

- S. mon'-I-tus sim or fu'-ě-rim,
mon'-I-tus sis or fu'-ě-ris,
mon'-I tus sit or fu'-ě-rit;
P. mon'-I-ti si'-mus or fu-er'-I-mus,
mon'-I-ti si'-tis or fu-er'-I-tis,
mon'-I-ti sint or fu'-ě-rint.

Pluperfect.

*I might, could, would, or should
have had, &c.*

- S. mon-u-is'-sem,
mon-u-is'-ses,
mon-u-is'-set;
P. mon-u-is-sé'-mus,
mon-u-is-sé'-tis,
mon-u-is'-sent.

*I might, could, would, or should
have been advised.*

- S. mon'-I-tus es'-sem or fu-is'-sem,
mon'-I-tus es'-ses or fu-is'-ses,
mon'-I-tus es'-set or fu-is'-set;
P. mon'-I-ti es-sé'-mus or fu-is-sé'-mus,
mon'-I-ti es-sé'-tis or fu-is-sé'-tis,
mon'-I-ti es'-sent or fu-is'-sent.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

advise thou.

be thou advised.

S. mo'-ne or mo-né'-to,
mo-né'-to;*S.* mo-né'-re or mo-né'-tor
mo-né'-tor;*P.* mo-né'-te or mon-e-tó'-te,
mo-nen'-to.*P.* mo-nem'-I-ni,
mo-nen'-tor.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. mo-né'-re, to advise.*Pres.* mo-né'-ri, to be advised.*Perf.* mon-u-is'-se, to have ad-
vised.*Perf.* mon'-I-tus es'-se or fu-is'-
se, to have been advised.*Fut.* mon-i-tó'-rus es'-se, to be
about to advise.*Fut.* mon'-I-tum i'-ri, to be
about to be advised.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. mo-nens, advising.*Perf.* mon'-I-tus, advised.*Fut.* mon-i-tó'-rus, about to
advise.*Fut.* mo-nen'-dus, to be ad-
vised.

GERUND.

G. mo-nen'-di, of advising,*D.* mo-nen'-do,*Ac.* mo-nen'-dum,*Ab.* mo-nen'-do.

SUPINES.

*Former.**Latter.*

mon'-I-tum, to advise.

mon'-I-tu, to be advised.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

270. The first root of *moneo* is *mon*, the second *monu*, and the third *monitu*.

271

From the first root, *mon*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
<i>moneo,</i>	<i>moneor,</i>
<i>monebam,</i>	<i>monebar,</i>
<i>monebo,</i>	<i>monebor,</i>
<i>moneam,</i>	<i>monear,</i>
<i>monérem,</i>	<i>monérer,</i>
<i>mone,</i>	<i>monére,</i>
<i>monére,</i>	<i>monéri,</i>
<i>monens,</i>	<i>monendus.</i>
<i>monendi.</i>	

From the second root, *monu*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	
<i>monui,</i>	<i>monuerim,</i>
<i>monuēram,</i>	<i>monuissem,</i>
<i>monuero,</i>	<i>monuisse.</i>

From the third root, *monitu*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
<i>monitūrus esse,</i>	<i>monitus sum,</i>
<i>monitūrus,</i>	<i>monitus eram,</i>
<i>monitum.</i>	<i>monitus ero,</i>
	<i>monitus sim,</i>
	<i>monitus essem,</i>
	<i>monitus esse,</i>
	<i>monitum iri,</i>
	<i>monitus,</i>
	<i>monitu.</i>

270. What is the first root of *moneo*? — the second? — the third?

271. Repeat the parts in the active voice formed from the first root — from the second root — from the third root; — the parts of the passive voice formed from the first root — from the third.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

272.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Re'-go,</i>
<i>Pres. Infin.</i>	<i>reg'-ē-re,</i>
<i>Perf. Indic.</i>	<i>rex'-i,</i>
<i>Supine.</i>	<i>rec'-tum.</i>

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>re'-gor,</i>
<i>Pres. Infin.</i>	<i>re'-gi,</i>
<i>Perf. Part.</i>	<i>rec'-tus</i>

273.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

I rule.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>re'-go,</i>
	<i>re'-gis,</i>
	<i>re'-git;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>reg'-i-mus,</i>
	<i>reg'-i-tis,</i>
	<i>re'-gunt.</i>

I am ruled.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>re'-gor,</i>
	<i>reg'-ē-ris or -re,</i>
	<i>reg'-i-tur;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	<i>reg'-i-mur,</i>
	<i>re-gim'-i-ni,</i>
	<i>re-gun'-tur.</i>

Imperfect.

I was ruling.

<i>S.</i>	<i>re-ge'-bam,</i>
	<i>re-ge'-bas,</i>
	<i>re-ge'-bat;</i>
<i>P.</i>	<i>reg-e-ba'-mus,</i>
	<i>reg-e-ba'-tis,</i>
	<i>re-ge'-bant.</i>

I was ruled.

<i>S.</i>	<i>re-ge'-bar,</i>
	<i>reg-e-ba'-ris or -re,</i>
	<i>reg-e-ba'-tur;</i>
<i>P.</i>	<i>reg-e-ba'-mur,</i>
	<i>reg-e-bam'-i-ni,</i>
	<i>reg-e-ban'-tur.</i>

272. What are the principal parts of *rego* in the active voice? — in the passive voice?

273. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense, active voice — passive voice, &c.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

Future.

I shall or will rule.

- S. re^l-gam,
re^l-ges,
re^l-get;
P. re-gé^l-mus,
re-gé^l-tis,
re^l-gent.

I shall or will be ruled.

- S. re^l-gar,
re-gé^l-ris or -re,
re-gé^l-tur;
P. re-gé^l-mur,
re-gem^l-i-ni,
re-gen^l-tur.

Perfect.

I ruled, or have ruled.

- S. rex^l-i,
rex-is^l-ti,
rex^l-it;
P. rex^l-I-mus,
rex-is^l-tis,
rex-é^l-runt or -re.

I was or have been ruled.

- S. rec^l-tus sum or fu^l-i,
rec^l-tus es or fu-is^l-ti,
rec^l-tus est or fu^l-it;
P. rec^l-ti su^l-mus or fu^l-I-mus,
rec^l-ti es^l-tis or fu-is^l-tis,
rec^l-ti sunt, fu-é^l-runt or -re.

Pluperfect.

I had ruled.

- S. rex^l-é-ram,
rex^l-é-ras,
rex^l-é-rat;
P. rex-e-ra^l-mus,
rex-e-ra^l-tis,
rex^l-é-rant.

I had been ruled.

- S. rec^l-tus e^l-ram or fu^l-é-ram,
rec^l-tus e^l-ras or fu^l-é-ras,
rec^l-tus e^l-rat or fu^l-é-rat;
P. rec^l-ti e-ra^l-mus or fu-e-ra^l-mus,
rec^l-ti e-ra^l-tis or fu-e-ra^l-tis,
rec^l-ti e^l-rant or fu^l-é-rant.

Future Perfect.

I shall have ruled.

- S. rex^l-é-ro,
rex^l-é-ris,
rex^l-é-rit;
P. rex-er^l-I-mus,
rex-er^l-I-tis,
rex^l-é-rint.

I shall have been ruled.

- S. rec^l-tus e^l-ro or fu^l-é-ro,
rec^l-tus e^l-ris or fu^l-é-ris,
rec^l-tus e^l-rit or fu^l-é-rit;
P. rec^l-ti er^l-I-mus or fu-er^l-I-mus,
rec^l-ti er^l-I-tis or fu-er^l-I-tis,
rec^l-ti e^l-runt or fu^l-é-runt.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

I may or can rule.

- S. re'-gam,
re'-gas,
re'-gat;
P. re-ga'-mus,
re-ga'-tis,
re'-gant.

I may or can be ruled.

- S. re'-gar,
re-ga'-ris or -re,
re-ga'-tur;
P. re-ga'-mur,
re-gam'-i-ni,
re-gan'-tur.

Imperfect.

*I might, could, would, or
should rule.*

- S. reg'-ē-rem,
reg'-ē-res,
reg'-ē-ret;
P. reg-e-re'-mus,
reg-e-re'-tis,
reg'-ē-rent.

*I might, could, would, or
should be ruled.*

- S. reg'-ē-rer,
reg-e-rē'-ris or -re,
reg-e-rē'-tur;
P. reg-e-rē'-mur,
reg-e-rein'-i-ni,
reg-e-ren'-tur.

Perfect.

I may have ruled.

- S. rex'-ē-rim,
rex'-ē-ris,
rex'-ē-rit;
P. rex-er'-ē-linus,
rex-er'-ē-tis,
rex'-ē-rint.

I may have been ruled.

- S. rec'-tus sim or fu'-ē-rim,
rec'-tus sis or fu'-ē-ris,
rec'-tus sit or fu'-ē-rit;
P. rec'-ti si'-mus or fu-er'-ē-linus,
rec'-ti si'-tis or fu-er'-ē-tis,
rec'-ti sint or fu'-ē-rint.

Pluperfect.

*I might, could, would, or
should have ruled.*

- S. rex-is'-sem,
rex-is'-ses,
rex-is'-set;
P. rex-is-se'-mus,
rex-is-se'-tis,
rex-is'-sent.

*I might, could, would, or should
have been ruled.*

- S. rec'-tus es'-sem or fu-is'-sem,
rec'-tus es'-ses or fu-is'-ses,
rec'-tus es'-set or fu-is'-set;
P. rec'-ti es-sé'-mus or fu-is-sé'-mus,
rec'-ti es-sé'-tis or fu-is-sé'-tis,
rec'-ti es'-sent or fu-is'-sent

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

rule thou.

- S. *re'-ge or reg'-i-to,*
reg'-i-to;
 P. *reg'-i-te or reg-i-tō'-te,*
re-gun'-to.

be thou ruled.

- S. *reg'-ē-re or reg'-i-tor,*
reg'-i-tor;
 P. *re-gim'-i-ni,*
re-gun'-tor.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Pres. reg'-ē-re, to rule.**Perf. rex-is'-se, to have ruled.**Fut. rec-tūl'-rus es'-se, to be
about to rule.**Pres. re'-gi, to be ruled.**Perf. rec'-tus es'-se or fu-is'-
se, to have been ruled.**Fut. rec'-tum i'-ri, to be about
to be ruled.*

PARTICIPLES.

*Pres. re'-gens, ruling.**Fut. rec-tūl'-rus, about to
rule.**Perf. rec'-tus, ruled.**Fut. re-gen'-dus, to be ruled.*

GERUND.

- G. *re-gen'-di, of ruling,*
 D. *re-gen'-do,*
 Ac. *re-gen'-dum,*
 Ab. *re-gen'-do.*

SUPINES.

*Former.**rec'-tum, to rule.**Later.**rec'-tu, to be ruled.*

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

274. The first root of *rego* is *reg*, the second *rex*, and the third *rectu*.

275.

From the first root, *reg*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
<i>rego,</i>	<i>regor,</i>
<i>regebam,</i>	<i>regebar,</i>
<i>regam,</i>	<i>regar,</i>
<i>regam,</i>	<i>regar,</i>
<i>regērem,</i>	<i>regēror,</i>
<i>rege,</i>	<i>regērs,</i>
<i>regēre,</i>	<i>regi,</i>
<i>regens,</i>	<i>regendus.</i>
<i>regendi.</i>	

From the second root, *rex*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	
<i>rexi,</i>	<i>rexērim,</i>
<i>rexēram,</i>	<i>rexissim,</i>
<i>rexēre,</i>	<i>rexisse.</i>

From the third root, *rectu*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
<i>rectūrus esse,</i>	<i>rectus sum,</i>
<i>rectūrus,</i>	<i>rectus eram,</i>
<i>rectum.</i>	<i>rectus ero,</i>
	<i>rectus sim,</i>
	<i>rectus essem,</i>
	<i>rectus esse,</i>
	<i>rectum iri,</i>
	<i>rectus,</i>
	<i>rectu.</i>

274. What is the first root of *rego*? — the second? — the third?

275. Repeat the parts of the active voice formed from the first root — from the second — from the third; — the parts of the passive voice formed from the first root — from the third.

ACTIVE

PASSIVE.

276.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i> Ca'-pi-o, to take,	<i>Pres. Indic.</i> ca'-pi-or, to be
<i>Pres. Infin.</i> cap'-ē-re,	<i>taken,</i>
<i>Perf. Indic.</i> ce'-pi,	<i>Pres. Infin.</i> ca'-pi,
<i>Supine.</i> cap'-tum.	<i>Perf. Part.</i> cap'-tus.

277.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

<i>S.</i> ca'-pi-o, ca'-pis, ca'-pit;	<i>S.</i> ca'-pi-or, cap'-ē-ris or -re, cap'-i-tur;
<i>P.</i> cap'-i-mus, cap'-i-tis, ca-pi-unt.	<i>P.</i> cap'-i-mur, ca-pim'-i-ni, ca-pi-un'-tur.

Imperfect.

<i>S.</i> ca-pi-ē'-bam, ca-pi-ē'-bas, ca-pi-ē'-bat;	<i>S.</i> ca-pi-ē'-bar, ca-pi-ē-ba'-ris or -re, ca-pi-ē-ba'-tur;
<i>P.</i> ca-pi-ē-ba'-mus, ca-pi-ē-ba'-tis, ca-pi-ē'-bant.	<i>P.</i> ca-pi-ē-ba'-mur, ca-pi-ē-bam'-i-ni, ca-pi-ē-ban'-tur.

Future.

<i>S.</i> ca'-pi-am, ca'-pi-es, ca'-pi-et;	<i>S.</i> ca'-pi-ar, ca-pi-ē'-ris or -re, ca-pi-ē'-tur;
<i>P.</i> ca-pi-ē'-mus, ca-pi-ē'-tis, ca-pi-ent.	<i>P.</i> ca-pi-ē'-mur, ca-pi-em'-i-ni, ca-pi-en'-tur.

276. What are the principal parts of *capio* in the active voice? — in the passive?

277. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense, active voice — passive voice, &c.

The parts formed from the second and third roots being entirely regular, only a synopsis of them is given.

ACTIVE.

- Perf.* ce'-pi.
Plup. cep'-ē-ram.
Fut. Perf. ccep'-ē-ro.

PASSIVE.

- Perf.* cap'-tus sum or su'-i.
Plup. cap'-tus e'-ram or tu'-ē-ram.
F. P. cap'-tus e'-ro or su'-ē-ro

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

- S. ca'-pi-am,
 ca'-pi-as,
 ca'-pi-at;
 P. ca-pi-a'-mus,
 ca-pi-a'-tis,
 ca'-pi-ant.

- S. ca'-pi-ar,
 ca-pi-a'-ris or -re,
 ca-pi-a'-tur;
 P. ca-pi-a'-mur,
 ca-pi-am'-i-ni,
 ca-pi-an'-tur.

Imperfect.

- S. cap'-ē-rem,
 cap'-ē-res,
 cap'-ē-ret;
 P. cap-e-rē'-mus,
 cap-e-rē'-tis,
 cap'-ē-rent.

- S. cap'-ē-rer,
 cap-e-rē'-ris or -re,
 cap-e-rē'-tur;
 P. cap-e-rē'-mur,
 cap-e-rem'-i-ni,
 cap-e-ren'-tur.

- Perf.* cep'-ē-rim. | *Perf.* cap'-tus sim or su'-ē-rim.
Plup. ce-pis'-sem. | *Plup.* cap'-tus es'-sem or fu-is'-sem.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- S. ca'-pe or cap'-i-to,
 cap'-i-to;
 P. cap'-i-te or cap-i-tū'-te,
 ca-pi-un'-to.

- S. cap'-ē-re or cap'-i-tor,
 cap'-i-tor;
 P. ca-pim'-i-ni,
 ca-pi-un'-tor.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- Pres.* cap'-ē-re.
Perf. ce-pis'-se.
Fut. cap-tū'-rus es'-se.

- Pres.* ca'-pi.
Perf. cap'-tus es'-se or fu-is'-se.
Fut. cap'-tum i'-ri.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. ca^l-pi-ens.
Fut. cap-tu^r-rus.

Perf. cap'-tus.
Fut. ca-pi-en^r-dus.

GERUND.

G. ca-pi-en^r-di, &c.

SUPINES.

Former. cap'-tum.

Latter. cap'-tu.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

278. The first root of *capio* is *cap*, the second *cep*, and the third *captu*.

279.

From the first root, *cap*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
capio,	capior,
capiebam,	capiebar,
capiam,	capiar,
capiam,	capiar,
caperem,	capérer,
capo,	capère,
capere,	capi,
capiens,	capiendus.
capendi.	

From the second root, *cep*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	
cepi,	cep̄rim,
cep̄raym,	cep̄issim,
cep̄ero,	cep̄isse.

278. What is the first root of *capio*? — the second? — the third?

279. Repeat the parts of the active voice formed from the first root — from the second — from the third; — the parts of the passive voice formed from the first root — from the third.

From the third root, *captu*, are derived in the

Active.

capturus esse,
capturus,
captum.

Passive.

captus sum,
captus eram,
captus ero,
captus sim,
captus essem,
captus esse,
captum iri,
captus,
captu.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

280.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Indic. Au'-di-o,
Pres. Infin. au-di'-re,
Perf. Indic. au-di'-vi,
Supine. au-di'-tum.

Pres. Indic. au-di-or,
Pres. Infin. au-d'i-ri,
Perf. Part. au-di'-tuſ

281.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

I hear.

S. au'-di-o,
au'-dis,
au'-dit;
P. au-di'-mus,
au-di'-tis,
au'-di-unt.

I am heard.

S. au'-di-or,
au-di'-ris or -re,
au-di'-tur;
P. au-di'-mur,
au-dim'-i-ni,
au-di-un'-tur.

280. What are the principal parts of *audio* in the active voice? — in the passive voice?

281. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense, active voice—passive voice, &c.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

Imperfect.

I was hearing.

- S. au-di-e'-bam,
au-di-e'-bas,
au-di-e'-bat;
P. au-di-e-ba'-mus,
au-di-e-ba'-tis,
au-di-e'-bant.

I was heard.

- S. au-di-e'-bar,
au-di-e-ba'-ris or -re,
au-di-e-ba'-tur;
P. au-di-e-ba'-mur,
au-di-e-bam'-i-ni,
au-di-e-ban'-tur.

Future.

I shall or will hear.

- S. au'-di-am,
au'-di-es,
au'-di-et;
P. au-di-e'-mus,
au-di-e'-tis,
au'-di-ent.

I shall or will be heard.

- S. au'-di-ar,
au-di-e'-ris or -re,
au-di-e'-tur;
P. au-di-e'-mur,
au-di-em'-i-ni,
au-di-en'-tur.

Perfect.

I heard or have heard.

- S. au-di'-vi,
au-di-vis'-ti,
au-di'-vit;
P. au-div'-i-mus,
au-di-vis'-tis,
au-di-vé'-runt or -re.

I have been or was heard.

- S. au-di'-tas sum or fu'-i,
au-di'-tas es or fu-is'-tis,
au-di'-tas est or fu'-it;
P. au-di'-ti su'-mus or fu'-i-mus,
au-di'-ti es'-tis or fu-is'-tis,
au-di'-ti sunt, fu-é'-runt or -re.

Pluperfect.

I had heard.

- S. au-div'-é-ram,
au-div'-é-ras,
au-div'-é-rat;
P. au-di-ve-ra'-mus,
au-di-ve-ra'-tis,
au-div'-é-rant.

I had been heard.

- S. au-di'-tus e'-ram or fu'-é-ram,
au-di'-tus e'-ras or fu'-é-ras,
au-di'-tus e'-rat or fu'-é-rat;
P. au-di'-ti e-ra'-mus or fu-e-ra'-mus,
au-di'-ti e-ra'-tis or fu-e-ra'-tis,
au-di'-ti e'-rant or fu'-é-rant.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

Future Perfect.

I shall have heard.

- S. au-di'-ē-ro,
au-di'-ē-ris,
au-di'-ē-rit;
P. au-di-ver'-f-mus,
au-di-ver'-f-tis,
au-div'-ē-rint.

I shall have been heard.

- S. au-di'-tus e'-ro or fu'-ē-ro,
au-di'-tus e'-ris or fu'-ē-ris,
au-di'-tus e'-rit or fu'-ē-rit;
P. au-di'-ti er'-ē-mus or fu-er'-ē-mus,
au-di'-ti er'-ē-tis or fu-er'-ē-tis,
au-di'-ti e'-runt or fu'-ē-rint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

I may or can hear.

- S. au'-di-am,
au'-di-as,
au'-di-at;
P. au-di-a'-mus,
au-di-a'-tis,
au'-di-ant.

I may or can be heard.

- S. au'-di-ar,
au-di-a'-ris or -re,
au-di-a'-tur;
P. au-di-a'-mur,
au-di-am'-ē-ni,
au-di-an'-tur.

Imperfect.

*I might, could, would, or
should hear.*

- S. au-di'-rem,
au-di'-res,
au-di'-ret;
P. au-di-rē'-mus,
au-di-rē'-tis,
au-di'-rent.

*I might, could, would, or
* should be heard.*

- S. au-di' rer,
au-di-rē'-ris or -re,
au-di-rē'-tur;
P. au-di-rē'-mur,
au-di-rem'-ē-ni,
au-di-ren'-tur.

Perfect.

I may have heard.

- S. au-div'-ē-rim,
au-div'-ē-ris,
au-div'-ē-rit;
P. au-di-ver'-ē-mus,
au-di-ver'-ē-tis,
au-div'-ē-rint.

I may have been heard.

- S. au-di'-tus sim or fu'-ē-rim,
au-di'-tus sis or fu'-ē-ris,
au-di'-tus sit or fu'-ē-rit;
P. au-di'-ti si'-mus or fu-er'-ē-mus,
au-di'-ti si'-tis or fu-er'-ē-tis,
au-di'-ti sint or fu'-ē-rint.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

Pluperfect.

I might, could, would, or should have heard.

S. au-di-vis'-sem,
au-di-vis'-ses,
au-di-vis'-set;

P. au-di-vis-sé'-mus,
au-di-vis-sé'-tis,
au-di-vis'-sent.

S. au-di'-tus es'-sem or fu-is'-sem,
au-di'-tus es'-ses or fu-is'-ses,
au-di'-tus es'-set or fu-is'-set;

P. au-di'-ti es-sé'-mus or fu-is-sé'-mus,
au-di'-ti es-sé'-tis or fu-is-sé'-tis,
au-di'-ti es'-sent or fu-is'-sent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

hear thou.

S. au'-di or au-di'-to,
au-di'-to;

P. au-di'-te or au-di-tó'-te,
au-di-un'-to.

be thou heard.

S. au-di'-re or au-di'-tor,
au-di'-tor;

P. au-dim'-i-ni,
au-di-un'-tor.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. au-di'-re, to hear.

*Perf. au-di-vis'-se, to have
heard.*

*Fut. au-di-tú'-rus es'-se, to be
about to hear.*

Pres. au-di'-ri, to be heard.

*Perf. au-di'-tus es'-se or fu-is'-
se, to have been heard.*

*Fut. au-di'-tum i'-ri, to be
about to be heard.*

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. au-di-ens, hearing.

*Perf. au-di-tus, heard.
Fut. au-di-tú'-rus, about to hear.*

Perf. au-di-tus, heard.

Fut. au-di-en'-dus, to be heard.

GERUND.

G. au-di-en'-di, of hearing.
D. au-di-en'-do,
Ac. au-di-en'-dum,
Ab. au-di-en'-do.

SUPINES.

Former. au-di'-tum, to hear. | Latter. au-di'-tu, to be heard.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

282. The first root of *audio* is *aud*, the second *audīv*, and the third *auditū*.

283.

From the first root, *aud*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
<i>audio,</i>	<i>audior,</i>
<i>audiēbam,</i>	<i>audiēbar,</i>
<i>audiam,</i>	<i>audiar,</i>
<i>audiam,</i>	<i>audiar,</i>
<i>audirem,</i>	<i>audirer,</i>
<i>audi,</i>	<i>audire,</i>
<i>audire,</i>	<i>audiri,</i>
<i>audiens,</i>	<i>audiendus.</i>
<i>audiendi.</i>	

From the second root, *audīv*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	
<i>audīvi,</i>	<i>audīvērim,</i>
<i>audīvēram,</i>	<i>audīvissem.</i>
<i>audīvēro,</i>	<i>audīvisse.</i>

From the third root, *auditū*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
<i>auditūrus esse,</i>	<i>auditūs sum,</i>
<i>auditūrus,</i>	<i>auditūs eram,</i>
<i>auditūtum.</i>	<i>auditūs ero,</i>
	<i>auditūs sim,</i>
	<i>auditūs essera,</i>
	<i>auditūs esse,</i>
	<i>auditūtum iri,</i>
	<i>auditūs,</i>
	<i>auditū.</i>

282. What is the first root of *audio*? — the second? — the third?

283. Repeat the parts of the active voice formed from the first root — from the second — from the third; — the parts of the passive voice formed from the first root — from the third.

DEPONENT VERBS.

284. Deponent verbs are conjugated like the passive voice, and have also the participles, gerunds, supines, and participial formations of the active voice.

The following is an example of an active deponent verb of the first conjugation :—

285.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Mi'-ror, mi-ra'^l-ri, mi-ra'^l-tus, to admire.

286.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>mi'-ror, mi-ra'^lris, &c.</i>	<i>I admire, &c.</i>
<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>mi-ra'^l-bar, &c.</i>	<i>I was admiring.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>mi-ra'^l-bor,</i>	<i>I shall admire.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>mi-ra'^l-tus sum or fu'-i,</i>	<i>I have admired.</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>mi-ra'^l-tus e'-ram or fu'-ē-ram,</i>	<i>I had admired.</i>
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	<i>mi-ra'^l-tus e'-ro or fu'-ē-ro,</i>	<i>I shall have admired.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>mi'-rer, mi-re'^l-ris, &c.</i>	<i>I may admire, &c.</i>
<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>mi-ra'^l-rer,</i>	<i>I would admire.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>mi-ra'^l-tus sim or fu'-ē-rim,</i>	<i>I may have admired.</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>mi-ra'^l-tus es'-sem or fu-is'-sem,</i>	<i>I would have admired.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

mi-ra'^l-re or mi-ra'^l-tor, *admire thou, &c.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>mi-ra'^l-ri,</i>	<i>to admire.</i>
<i>Fut. Act.</i>	<i>mir-a-tu'^l-rus es'-se,</i>	<i>to be about to admire.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>mi-ra'^l-tus es'-se or fu-is'-se,</i>	<i>to have admired.</i>
<i>Fut. Pass.</i>	<i>mi-ra'^l-tum i'-ri,</i>	<i>to be about to be admired.</i>

284. How are deponent verbs conjugated ?

285. What are the principal parts of *miror* ?

286. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense, through all the persons — the imperfect, &c.

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Pres.</i>	mi'-rans,	<i>admiring.</i>
<i>Fut. Act.</i>	mir-a-tū'-rus,	<i>about to admire.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	mi-ra'-tus	<i>having admired.</i>
<i>Fut. Pass.</i>	mi-rau'-dus,	<i>to be admired.</i>

GERUND.

G. mi-ran'-di, *of admiring, &c.*

SUPINES.

Former. mi-rā -tum, *to admire.*
Latter. mi-rā -tu, *to be admired.*

287.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.



IRREGULAR VERBS.

288. Irregular verbs are such as deviate from the common forms in some of the parts derived from the first root.

289. They are *sum, volo, fero, edo, fio, eo*, and their compounds.

NOTE. In general, only the irregular parts of the following verbs are fully exhibited. The other parts may be supplied by a comparison with the regular verbs already conjugated. The regular parts of *volo, fero*, and their compounds, follow the analogy of the third conjugation; *fio, eo*, and their compounds, that of the fourth.

287. Repeat the parts formed from the first root — from the second — from the third.

288. What are irregular verbs?

289. What verbs are irregular?

290. *Nolo* is compounded of *non* and *volo*; *Malo* of *magis* and *volo*.

291.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Indic. *Pres. Infin.* *Perf. Indic.*

Vo'-lo,	vel'-le,	vol'-u-i,	<i>to be willing, or to wish.</i>
No'-lo,	nol'-le,	nol'-u-i,	<i>to be unwilling.</i>
Ma'-lo,	mal'-le,	mal'-u-i,	<i>to be more willing.</i>

292.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

S. Vo'-lo, vis, vult;	P. vol'-u-mus, vul'-tis, vo'-lunt.
No'-lo, non'-vis, non'-vult;	nol'-u-mus, non-vul'-tis, no'-lunt.
Ma'-lo, ma'-vis, ma'-vult;	mal'-u-mus, ma-vul'-tis, ma'-lunt.

293.

<i>Imp.</i>	vo-le'-bam.	no-le'-bam.	ma-le'-bam.
<i>Fut.</i>	vo'-lam.	no'-lam.	ma'-lam.
<i>Perf.</i>	vol'-u-i.	nol'-u-i.	mal'-u-i.
<i>Plup.</i>	vo-lu'-ē-ram.	no-lu'-ē-ram.	ma-lu'-ē-ram.
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	vo-lu'-ē-ro.	no-lu'-ē-ro.	ma-lu'-ē-ro.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

S. ve'-lim, ve'-lis, ve'-lit;	P. ve-li'-mus, ve-li'-tis, ve'-lint.
no'-lim, no'-lis, no'-lit;	no-li'-mus, no-li'-tis, no'-lint.
ma'-lim, ma'-lis, ma'-lit;	ma-li'-mus, ma-li'-tis, ma'-lint.

Imperfect.

S. vel'-lem, vel'-les, vel'-let;	P. vel-le'-mus, vel-le'-tis, vel'-lent.
nol'-lem, nol'-les, nol'-let;	nol-le'-mus, nol-le'-tis, nol'-lent.
mal'-lem, mal'-les, mal'-let;	mal-le'-mus, mal-le'-tis, mal'-lent.

290. Of what are *nolo* and *malo* compounded?

291. What are the principal parts of *volo*? — of *nolo*? — of *malo*?

292. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense, of *volo* — of *nolo* — of *malo*.

293. Repeat the imperfect of *volo*, &c.

<i>Pres.</i>	vo-lu'-é-rim.	no-lu'-é-rim.	ma-lu'-é-rim.
<i>Plur.</i>	vol-u-is'-sem.	nol-u-is'-sem.	mal-u-is'-sem.

IMPERATIVE.

S. 2. no'-li or no-li'-to; *P. 2.* no-li'-te or nol-i-tó' te.

INFINITIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	vel'-le.	nol'-le.	mal'-le.
<i>Perf.</i>	vol-u-is'-se.	nol-u-is'-se.	mal-u-is'-se.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. vo'-lens. no'-lens.

Fero, to bear, is thus conjugated :—

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

294.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	Fe'-ro,	<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	Fe'-ror,
<i>Pres. Infin.</i>	fer'-re,	<i>Pres. Infin.</i>	fer'-ri,
<i>Perf. Indic.</i>	tu'-li,	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	la'-tus.
<i>Supine.</i>	la'-tum.		

295.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

S. fe'-ro, fers, fert;
P. fer'-i-mus, fer'-tis, fe'-runt. *S. fe'-ror, fer'-ris or -re, fer'-tur;*
P. fer'-i-mur, fe-rim'-i-ni, fe-run'-tur.

<i>Imp.</i>	fe-ré'-bam.
<i>Fut.</i>	fe'-ram.
<i>Perf.</i>	tu'-li.
<i>Plur.</i>	tu'-lé-ram.
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	tu'-lé-ro.

<i>Imp.</i>	fe-ré'-bar.
<i>Fut.</i>	fe'-rar.
<i>Perf.</i>	la'-tus sum or fu'-i.
<i>Plur.</i>	la'-tus e'-ram or fu'-é-ram.
<i>F. P.</i>	la'-tus e'-ro or fu'-é-ro.

294. What are the principal parts of *fero* in the active voice—in the passive voice?

295. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense, active voice—passive voice, &c.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	fe'-ratim.	<i>Pres.</i>	fe'-rat.
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>S.</i> fer'-rem, fer'-res, fer'-ret;	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>S.</i> fer'-rer, fer-rē'-ris or -re, fer-rē'-tur;
	<i>P.</i> fer-rē'-mus, fer-rē'-tis, fer'-rent.		<i>P.</i> fer-rē'-mur, fer-rem'-i-ni, fer-ren'-tur.
<i>Perf.</i>	tu'-lē-rim.	<i>Perf.</i>	la'-tus sim or fu'-ē-rim.
<i>Plup</i>	tu-lis'-sem.	<i>Plup.</i>	la'-tus es'-sem or fu'-sem.

IMPERATIVE.

<i>S.</i> fer or fer'-to, fer'-to;	<i>S.</i> fer'-re or fer'-tor, fer'-tor;
<i>P.</i> fer'-te or fer-tō'-te, fe-run'-to.	<i>P.</i> fe-ri-m'-i-ni, fe-run'-tor

INFINITIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	fer'-re.	<i>Pres.</i>	fer'-ri.
<i>Perf.</i>	tu-lis'-se.	<i>Perf.</i>	la'-tus es'-se or fu-is'-se
<i>Fut.</i>	la-tū'-rus es'-se.	<i>Fut.</i>	la'-tum i'-ri.

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Pres.</i>	fe'-rens.	<i>Perf.</i>	la'-tus.
<i>Fut.</i>	la-tū'-rus.	<i>Fut.</i>	fe-ren'-dus.

GERUND.

fe-ren'-di, &c.

SUPINES.

<i>Former.</i>	la'-tum.	<i>Latter.</i>	la'-tu.
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296. *Flo* is used as the passive voice of *facio*, which has no regular passive.

296. How is *fio* used?

297.

Pres. Indic. Pres. Infin. Perf. Part.

fi'-o, fi'-ē-ri, fac'-tus, to be made or to become.

298.

INDICATIVE.

Pres. S. fi'-o, fis, fit;

P. fi'-mus, fi'-tis, fi'-unt.

Imp. fi-ē'-bam.

Fut. fi'-am.

Perf. fac'-tus sum or fu'-i.

Plup. fac'-tus e'-ram or

fu'-ē-ram.

Fut. Perf. fac'-tus e'-ro or fu'

ē-ro.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres. fi'-am.

Imp. fi-ē'-rem.

Perf. fac'-tus sim or fu'-ē-rim.

Plup. fac'-tus es'-sem or fu

is'-sem.

IMPERATIVE.

S. fi or fi'-to; fi'-to;

P. fi'-te or fi-tō'-te, fi-un'-to.

INFINITIVE.

Pres. fi'-ē-ri.

Perf. fac'-tus es'-se or fu-is'-se.

Fut. fac'-tum i-ri.

PARTICIPLES.

Perf. fac'-tus.

Fut. fa-ci-en'-dus.

SUPINE.

Latter. fac'-tu.

Eo is thus conjugated : —

299.

Pres. Indic. Pres. Infin. Perf. Indic. Perf. Part.

E'-o, i'-re, i'-vi, i'-tum, to g

297. What are the principal parts of *fiō*?

298. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense, &c.

299. What are the principal parts of *eo*?

300.

INDICATIVE.

- Pres.* *S.* e'-o, is, it; *P.* i'-mus, i'-tis, e'-unt.
Imp. *S.* i'-ham, i'-bas, i'-bat; *P.* i-ba'-mus, i-ba'-tis, i'-bant.
Fut. *S.* i'-bo, i'-bis, i'-bit; *P.* ib'-I-mus, ib'-I-tis, i'-bunt.
Perf. i'-vi.
Plup. iv'-ē-ram.
Fut. P. iv'-ē-ro.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

- Pres.* *S.* e'-am, e'-as, e'-at; *P.* e-a'-mus, e-a'-tis, e'-ant.
Imp. *S.* i'-rem, i'-res, i'-ret; *P.* i-re'-mus, i-re'-tis, i'-rent.
Perf. iv'-ē-rim.
Plup. i-vis'-sem.

IMPERATIVE.

- S.* i or ii-to, ii-to;
P. i'-te or i-tō'-te, e-un'-to.

INFINITIVE.

- Pres.* i'-re.
Perf. i-vis'-se.
Fut. i-tō'-rus es'-se.

PARTICIPLES.

- Pres.* i'-ens, (gen. e-un'-tis.)
Fut. i-tō'-rus.

GERUND.

- e-un'-di, &c.

301. The compounds of *eo* are conjugated like the simple verb, but most of them have *ii* in the perfect rather than *ivi*.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

302. Defective verbs are those which are not used in certain tenses, numbers, or persons.

300. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense, &c.

301. How are the compounds of *eo* conjugated?

302. What are defective verbs?

The following list contains such verbs as are remarkable for wanting many of their parts : —

303.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Odi</i> , <i>I hate.</i> | 6. <i>Fari</i> , <i>to speak.</i> |
| 2. <i>Cœpi</i> , <i>I have begun.</i> | 7. <i>Queso</i> , <i>I pray.</i> |
| 3. <i>Memini</i> , <i>I remember.</i> | 8. <i>Ave</i> , { <i>hail.</i> |
| 4. <i>Aio</i> , { <i>I say.</i> | 9. <i>Salve</i> , { <i>hail.</i> |
| 5. <i>Inquam</i> , { | |

304. *Odi*, *cœpi*, and *memini*, are used chiefly in the perfect and in the other parts formed from the second root, and are thence called *preteritive verbs* : — Thus,

305.

1. IND. perf. o'-di or o'-sus sum ; plur. od'-ē-ram ; f. perf. od'-ē-ro.
 SUBJ. perf. od'-ē-rim ; plur. o-dis'-sem.
 INF. perf. o-dis'-se.
 PART. fut. o-su'-rus ; perf. o'-sus.

306. *Exōsus* and *perōsus*, like *osus*, are used actively.

307.

2. IND. perf. cœl'-pi ; plur. cœp'-ē-ram ; f. perf. cœp'-ē-ro.
 SUBJ. perf. cœp'-ē-rim ; plur. cœ-pis'-sem.
 INF. perf. cœ-pis'-se.
 PART. fut. cœp-tū'-rus ; perf. cœp'-tua.

308.

3. IND. perf. mem'-I-ni ; plur. me-min'-ē-ram ; f. perf. me-min'-ē-ro
 SUBJ. perf. me-min'-ē-rim ; plur. mem-i-nis'-sem.
 INF. perf. mem-i-nis'-se.
 IMPERAT. 2 pers. me-men'-to, mem-en-tō'-te.

303. How many verbs are especially defective ?

304. What is said of *odi*, *cœpi*, and *memini* ?

305. Conjugate *odi*.

306. How are *osus* and its compounds used ?

307. Conjugate *cœpi*.

308. Conjugate *memini*.

309. *Odi* and *memīni* have, in the perfect, the sense of the present, and, in the pluperfect and future perfect, the sense of the imperfect and future.

310.

4. IND. pres. S. ai'-o,* a'-is, a'-it; P. —, —, ai'-unt.*
 — imp. S. ai-ē'-bam, ai-ē'-bas, ai-ē'-bat;
 P. —, ai-e-ba'-tis, ai-ē'-bant.
 SUBJ. pres. —, ai'-as, ai'-at; —, —, ai'-ant
 IMPERAT. ai'-i. PART. pres. ai'-ens.

311.

5. IND. pres. S. in'-quam or in'-qui-o, in'-quis, in'-quit;
 P. in'-qui-mus, in'-qui-tis, in'-qui-unt.
 — imp. —, —, in-qui-e'-bat; —, —, —.
 — fut. —, in'-qui-es, in'-qui-et; —, —, —.
 — perf. —, in-quisi'-ti, in'-quit; —, —, —.
 SUBJ. pres. —, —, in'-qui-at; —, —, —.
 IMPERAT. in'-que, in'-qui-to.

312.

6. IND. pres. —, —, fa'-tur. fut. fa'-bor, —, fab'-I-tur.
 IMPERAT. fa'-re.
 INFIN. pres. fa'-ri.
 PART. pres. fans; perf. fa'-tus; fut. fan'-dus.
 GERUND, gen. fan'-di; abl. fan'-do.
 SUPINE, fa'-tu.

7. IND. pres. S. quæ'-so, —, quæ'-sit; P. quæs'-ū-mus, —, —.
 INF. pres. quæs'-ē-re.

8. IMPERAT. S. a'-ve, a-vē'-to; P. a-vē'-te. INF. a-vē'-re.

9. IND. pres. sal'-ve-o. fut. sal-vē'-bis.

INF. pres. sal-vē'-re.

- IMPERAT. S. sal'-ve, sal-vē'-to; P. sal-vē'-te.

309. In what sense are *odi* and *memīni* used?

310. Conjugate *atio*.

311. Conjugate *inquam*.

312. Conjugate *fatur* — *quæso* — *ave* — *salves*.

* Pronounced *a'-yo*, *a'-yunt*, &c.

313. Among defective verbs is sometimes included *fore*, which is thus conjugated :—

314.

Subj. imperf. S. fo'-rem, fo'-res, fo'-ret; P. —, —, fo'-rent.
Inf. pres. fo'-re.

315. *Forem* has the same meaning as *essem*, and *fore* the same as *futūrus esse*.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

316. Impersonal verbs are those which are used only in the third person singular, and do not admit of a *personal* subject.

317. Their English is generally preceded by the pronoun *it*, especially in the active voice ; as, *delectat*, it delights ; *debet*, it becomes.

318. *Frequentatives* express the frequent repetition of the action denoted by the primitive.

319. They are all of the first conjugation, and are formed from the third root of their primitives.

320. *Inceptive*s mark the beginning, or increased degree of the action or state expressed by the primitive.

321. They all end in *sco*, and are formed by adding that termination to the root of the primitive, with its connecting vowel.

313. What other verb may be included among the defectives ?

314. Conjugate it.

315. What is the meaning of *forem* ?

316. What are impersonal verbs ?

317. How are they translated ?

318. What are frequentative verbs ?

319. Of what conjugation are they, and how are they formed ?

320. What are inceptive verbs ?

321. How do they end, and in what manner are they formed ?

PARTICLES.

322. The parts of speech which are neither declined nor conjugated, are called by the general name of *particles*.

323. They are adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.

ADVERBS.

324. An adverb is a particle used to modify or limit the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

325. Adverbs derived from adjectives with the terminations *e* and *ter*, and most of those in *o*, are compared like their primitives.

326. The comparative ends in *ius*, and the superlative in *ime*.

PREPOSITIONS.

327. A preposition is a particle which expresses the relation between a noun or pronoun and some preceding word.

CONJUNCTIONS.

328. A conjunction is a particle which connects words or propositions.

322. What are particles ?

323. Mention the classes of particles.

324. What is an adverb ?

325. What adverbs are compared ?

326. How do the comparative and superlative end ?

327. What is a preposition ?

328. What is a conjunction ?

COPULATIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

329. Copulative conjunctions are such as connect things that are to be considered jointly; as, *ac*, *atque*, *et*, *etiam*, *que*, *quoque*, and the negative *nec* or *neque*.

DISJUNCTIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

330. Disjunctive conjunctions are such as connect things that are to be considered separately; as, *aut*, *seu*, *sive*, *ve*, *vel*, and the negative *neve* or *neu*.

INTERJECTIONS.

331. An interjection is a particle used in exclamation, and expressing some emotion of the mind.

SYNTAX.

332. Syntax treats of the construction of propositions, their connection and dependence.

333. A proposition consists of a *subject* and a *predicate*.

334. The subject of a proposition is that of which something is affirmed.

- 329. What are copulative conjunctions?
- 330. What are disjunctive conjunctions?
- 331. What is an interjection?
- 332. Of what does syntax treat?
- 333. Of what does a proposition consist?
- 334. What is the subject of a proposition?

335. The predicate expresses that which is affirmed of the subject.

Thus, in the proposition, *Equus currit*, The horse runs, *equus* is the subject, and *currit* is the predicate.

336. The grammatical subject is either a noun, or some word standing for a noun. The logical subject consists of the grammatical subject with its various modifications.

Thus, *Conscientia benè actæ vitæ est jucundissima*, The consciousness of a well-spent life is very pleasant. Here *conscientia* is the grammatical, and *conscientia benè actæ vitæ* the logical subject.

337. The grammatical predicate is either a verb alone, or the copula *sum* with a noun or adjective. The logical predicate consists of the grammatical predicate with its various modifications.

Thus, *Scipio fudit Annibalis copias*, Scipio routed the forces of Hannibal. Here *fudit* is the grammatical, and *fudit Annibalis copias* the logical predicate.

338. A sentence may consist either of one proposition, or of two or more propositions connected together.

339. A sentence consisting of one proposition is called a *simple* sentence.

340. A sentence consisting of two or more propositions is called a *compound* sentence, and the propositions of which it is composed are called *members* or *clauses*.

335. What is the predicate of a proposition ?

336. What is the distinction between the grammatical and the logical subject ?

337. What is the distinction between the grammatical and logical predicate ?

338. Of what does a sentence consist ?

339. What is a simple sentence ?

340. What is a compound sentence ?

341. That member of a compound sentence on which the others depend, is called the *leading clause*; its subject, the *leading subject*; and its verb, the *leading verb*.

342. The members of a compound sentence may be connected by relative words, conjunctions, or adverbs.

343. *Agreement* is the correspondence of one word with another in gender, number, case, or person.

344. A word is said to *govern* another, when it requires it to be put in a certain case or mood.

345. A word is said to *depend* on another, when its case, gender, number, mood, tense, or person, is determined by that word.

346. A word is said to *follow* another, when it depends upon it in construction, (whatever may be its position in the sentence.)

APPOSITION.

347. A noun, annexed to another noun or to a pronoun, and denoting the same person or thing, is put in the same case; as,

Roma urbs, the city Rome. *Nos consules*, we consuls.

348. A noun in apposition to two or more nouns, is usually put in the plural; as,

M. Antonius, C. Cassius tribuni plebis; Mark Antony (and) Caius Cassius, tribunes of the people.

341. What is the leading clause of a compound sentence?

342. How may the members of a compound sentence be connected?

343. What is agreement?

344. When is a word said to govern another?

345. When is a word said to depend on another?

346. When is a word said to follow another?

347. What is the rule for words in apposition?

348. What is said of a noun in apposition to two or more nouns?

349. The principal noun or pronoun in the answer to a question must be in the same case with the corresponding interrogative word ; as,

Quis herus est tibi? Amphitruo. Who is your master ?
Amphitruo. Quid quæris? Librum. What are you looking for ? A book.

ADJECTIVES.

350. Adjectives, adjective pronouns, and participles, agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case ; as,

<i>Bonus vir,</i> A good man.	<i>Bonos viros,</i> Good men.
<i>Benigna mater,</i> A kind mother.	<i>Vana leges,</i> Useless laws.
<i>Triste bellum,</i> A sad war.	<i>Hæc res,</i> This thing.

351. An adjective belonging to two or more nouns is put in the plural ; as,

Lupus et agnus siti compulsi, A wolf and a lamb, constrained by thirst.

352. Exc. The adjective often agrees with the nearest noun, and is understood with the rest ; as,

Sociis et rege recepto, (Our) companions and king being recovered.

When the nouns are of different genders,

353. (1.) If they denote living things, the adjective is masculine rather than feminine ; as,

Pater mihi et mater mortui sunt, My father and mother are dead.

349. What is the rule for interrogative and responsive words ?

350. What is the rule for the agreement of adjectives ?

351. Of what number is an adjective belonging to two or more nouns ?

352. What exception is there to this remark ?

353. What is the rule when the nouns are of different genders, but denote living things ?

354. (2.) If they denote things *without life*, the adjective is generally neuter ; as,

His genus, ætas, eloquentia prope æqualia fuit ; Their family, age, and eloquence, were nearly equal.

355. An adjective qualifying a *collective* noun, is often put in the plural, taking the gender of the individuals which the noun denotes ; as,

Pars certare parati, A part prepared to contend.

356. An adjective is often used alone, the noun with which it agrees being understood ; as,

Boni sunt rari, sc. *homines* ; Good (men) are rare. *Dextra*, sc. *manus* ; The right (hand.)

357. Neuter adjectives are very often used alone, when the word *thing* is to be supplied in English ; as,

Triste lupus stabulis ; The wolf, a grievous (thing) to the folds.

358. Imperatives, infinitives, adverbs, clauses, and words considered merely as such, may be used substantively, and take a neuter adjective ; as,

Suprēnum vale dixit, He pronounced a last farewell. *Nunquam est utile peccāre*, To do wrong is never useful.

359. The adjectives *primus*, *medius*, *ultimus*, *infimus*, *summus*, *suprēmus*, *reliquus*, and *cetera*, often signify the *first part*, the *middle part*, &c. of a thing ; as,

Media nox, The middle of the night. *Summa arbor*, The highest part of a tree.

354. What is the rule when the nouns are of different genders, but denote things without life ?

355. What is the rule for an adjective qualifying a collective noun ?

356. Is the noun to which an adjective belongs always expressed ?

357. What is said of neuter adjectives when used alone ?

358. When imperatives, infinitives, &c. are used substantively, of what gender are their adjectives ?

359. What is the remark respecting the adjectives *primus*, *medius*, &c. ?

RELATIVES.

360. Relatives agree with their antecedents in gender and number, but their case depends on the construction of the clause to which they belong ; as,

Puer qui legit, The boy who reads. *Animal quod currit*, The animal which runs. *Litteræ quas dedi*, The letter which I gave.

361. Sometimes the antecedent is a proposition, and then the relative is commonly neuter ; as,

Postremè, quod difficultissimum inter mortales, gloriâ invidiam vicisti ; Finally, you have overcome envy with glory, which, among men, is very difficult.

362. The relative at the beginning of a sentence may often be translated by a demonstrative pronoun ; as,

Quæ cùm ita sint, Since these things are so.

POSSESSIVES.

362½. The possessive pronouns are often omitted, especially when used as reflexives ; as,

Quod revertar? *In patriam?* sc. meam ; Whither shall I return? Into (my) country?

NOMINATIVE.

SUBJECT-NOMINATIVE AND VERB.

363. A verb agrees with its subject-nominative in number and person ; as,

360. What is the rule for the agreement of relatives ?

361. Of what gender is the relative when the antecedent is a proposition ?

362. How may the relative be translated at the beginning of a sentence ?

362½. Are possessive pronouns ever omitted ?

363. What is the rule for the agreement of a verb ?

Ego lego, I read.

Tu scribis, Thou writest.

Equus currit, The horse runs.

Nos legimus, We read.

Vos scribitis, You write.

Equi currunt, Horses run.

364. The nominatives *ego*, *tu*, *nos*, *vos*, are seldom expressed ; as, *cupio*, I desire ; *vivis*, thou livest ; *habemus*, we have. The nominative of the third person also is often omitted.

365. The relative *qui* may refer to an antecedent either of the first, second, or third person ; and its verb takes the person of the antecedent ; as,

Ego qui lego, I who read. *Tu qui scribis*, Thou who writest. *Equus qui currit*, The horse which runs.

366. A collective noun has sometimes a plural verb ; as, *Pars epulis onerant mensas*, Part load the tables with food.

367. Two or more nominatives singular, not in apposition, generally have a plural verb ; as,

Furor iraque mentem præcipitant, Fury and rage hurry on (my) mind.

368. A singular verb is often used after several nominatives singular, especially if they denote things without life.

369. If the nominatives are of different persons, the verb agrees with the first person rather than the second, and with the second rather than the third ; as,

Si tu et Tullia valētis, ego et Cicero valēmus; If you and Tullia are well, Cicero and I are well.

370. The interjections *en*, *ecce*, and *O*, are sometimes followed by the nominative ; as,

En Priāmus! Lo Priam! *Ecce homo Catiēnus!* O vir fortis atque amicus!

364. What nominatives are seldom expressed ?

365. Of what person is a verb when it agrees with the relative *qui* ?

366. Of what number is the verb of a collective noun ?

367. Of what number is the verb which agrees with two or more nouns ?

368. What is the rule when the nominatives denote things without life ?

369. Of what person is the verb when its nominatives are of different persons ?

370. What interjections are followed by the nominative ?

PREDICATE-NOMINATIVE.

371. A noun in the predicate, after a verb neuter or passive, is put in the same case as the subject, when it denotes the same person or thing ; as,

Ira furor brevis est, Anger is a short madness. *Ego vocor Lyconides*, I am called Lyconides. *Ego incedo regina*, I walk a queen. *Judicem me esse volo*, I wish to be a judge.

GENITIVE.

GENITIVE AFTER NOUNS.

372. A noun which limits the meaning of another noun, denoting a different person or thing, is put in the genitive ; as,

<i>Amor gloriae</i> , Love of glory.	<i>Vitium iræ</i> , The vice of anger.
<i>Arma Achillis</i> , The arms of Achilles.	<i>Nemōrum custos</i> , The guardian of the groves.
<i>Pater patriæ</i> , The father of the country.	<i>Amor habendi</i> , Love of possessing.

373. A substantive pronoun, which limits the meaning of a noun, is put in the genitive ; as,

Cura mei, Care for me. *Pars tui*, Part of thee. *Nostri nuncius*, Our messenger.

374. The dative is sometimes used like the genitive ; as,

Exitium pecori, A destruction to the flock. *Cui corpus porrigitur*, For whom the body is extended, i. e. whose body is extended.

375. When the limiting noun denotes a *property*,

371. What is the rule for the predicate-nominative and accusative ?
372. What is the rule for the genitive after nouns ?
373. What is the rule for the genitive of substantive pronouns ?
374. What other case is sometimes used instead of the genitive ?
375. What is the rule for the genitive denoting a property, character,
&c. ?

character, or quality, and has an adjective agreeing with it, it is put either in the genitive or ablative; as,

Vir exempli recti, A man of correct example. *Adolescens summae audaciae*, A youth of the greatest boldness. *Fossa pedum viginis*, A ditch of twenty feet. *Pulchritudine eximia feminæ*, A woman of exquisite beauty. *Moximo natu filius*, The eldest son.

376. When the noun on which the genitive depends signifies *part, property, duty, office, mark, characteristic, &c.*, it is often omitted after the verb *sum*; as,

Temeritas est florentis etatis, prudentia senectutis; Rashness is (the characteristic) of youth, prudence of old age. *Adolescentis est majores natu revereri*, It is (the duty) of a youth to reverence the aged.

GENITIVE AFTER PARTITIVES.

377. Nouns, adjectives, adjective pronouns, and adverbs, denoting a part, are followed by a genitive denoting the whole; as,

Pars civitatis, A part of the state. *Nulla sororum*, No one of the sisters. *Alquis philosophorum*, Some one of the philosophers. *Quis mortalium?* Who of mortals? *Major juvénium*, The elder of the youths. *Doctissimus Romanorum*, The most learned of the Romans. *Multum pecuniae*, Much (of) money. *Satis eloquentia*, Enough of eloquence. *Ubi nam gentium sumus?* Where on earth are we?

GENITIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

378. A noun limiting the meaning of an adjective is put in the genitive, to denote the relation expressed in English by *of*, or *in respect of*; as,

Avidus laudis, Desirous of praise. *Appetens glorie*, Desirous of glory. *Memor virtutis*, Mindful of virtue. *Plena timoris*, Full of fear. *Egtnus aquæ*, Destitute of water. *Doctus fandi*, Skilful in speaking.

376. When is the noun on which the genitive depends often omitted?

377. What is the rule for the genitive after partitives?

378. What is the rule for the genitive after adjectives?

GENITIVE AFTER VERBS.

379. *Sum*, and verbs of *valuing*, are followed by a genitive denoting *degree of estimation*; as,

A me argentum, quanti est sumito; Take of me so much money as (he) is worth. *Magni estimabat pecunium*, He valued money greatly.

380. *Misereor, miserisco*, and the impersonals *miseret, paenitet, pudet, tædet, piget*, are followed by a genitive of the object in respect to which the feeling is exercised; as,

Miseremini sociorum, Pity the allies. *Miserescit regis*, Pity the king. *Tui me miseret*, I pity you.

381. *Satago* is followed by a genitive denoting *in what respect*; as,

Is satagit rerum suorum, He is busily occupied with his own affairs.

382. *Recordor, memini, reminiscor*, and *obliviscor*, are followed by a genitive or accusative of the object remembered or forgotten; as,

Hujus meriti recordor, I remember his merit. *Omnes gradus ætatis recordor tuæ*, I call to mind all the periods of your life. *Memini vivorum*, I am mindful of the living. *Numeros memini*, I remember the measure. *Cinnam memini*, I remember Cinna.

383. Verbs of *accusing, convicting, condemning, and acquitting*, are followed by a genitive denoting the crime; as,

Arguit me furti, He accuses me of theft. *Alterum accusat probri*, He accuses another of villany.

379. What is the rule for the genitive after *sum*, and verbs of valuing?

380. What is the rule for the genitive after *misereor*, &c.?

381. What is the rule for the genitive after *satago*?

382. What is the rule for the genitive after *recordor*, &c.?

383. What is the rule for the genitive after verbs of accusing, &c.?

384. Verbs of *admonishing* are followed by a genitive denoting that in respect to which the admonition is given ; as,

Milites temporis monet, He admonishes the soldiers of the occasion.

385. *Refert* and *int̄erest* are followed by a genitive of the person or thing whose concern or interest they denote ; as,

Humanitatis refert, It concerns human nature. *Int̄erest omnium recte facere*, It concerns all to do right.

386. Instead of the genitive of the substantive pronouns, after *refert* and *int̄erest*, the adjective pronouns *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nastra*, and *vestra*, are used ; as,

Mea nihil refert, It does not concern me.

GENITIVE OF PLACE.

387. The name of a town in which any thing is said to be, or to be done, if of the first or second declension and singular number, is put in the genitive ; as,

Habitat Miletī, He lives at Miletus. *Quid Romæ faciam?* What can I do at Rome ?

388. The genitives *domi*, *militiæ*, *belli*, and *humi*, are construed like names of towns ; as,

Tenuit se domi, He staid at home. *Undā semper militiæ et domi fuimus*, We were always together, both at home and abroad.

384. What is the rule for the genitive after verbs of admonishing, &c.?

385. What is the rule for the genitive after *refert* and *int̄erest*?

386. What is said respecting the genitive of substantive pronouns after *refert* and *int̄erest*?

387. What is the rule for the genitive of place?

388. What other nouns are construed in the genitive like names of towns?

DATIVE.

DATIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

389. A noun limiting the meaning of an adjective is put in the dative, to denote the *object* or *end* to which the quality is directed; as,

Utilis agris, Useful to the fields. *Jucundus amicis*, Agreeable to (his) friends. *Inimicus quieti*, Unfriendly to rest.

DATIVE AFTER VERBS.

390. A noun limiting the meaning of a verb is put in the dative, to denote the *object*, or *end*, *to* or *for* which any thing is, or is done; as,

Mea domus tibi patet, My house is open to you. *Tibi seris, tibi metis*; You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself. *Licet nemini*, It is lawful to no one. *Hoc tibi promitto*, I promise this to you.

391. Many verbs signifying to *favor*, *please*, *trust*, and their contraries, also to *assist*, *command*, *obey*, *serve*, *resist*, *threaten*, and *be angry*, govern the dative; as,

Illa tibi faret, She favors you.

392. Many verbs compounded with these eleven prepositions, *ad*, *ante*, *con*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *post*, *præ*, *pro*, *sub*, and *super*, are followed by the dative; as,

Annuæ coeptis, Favor (our) undertakings. *Românis equitibus litteræ afferuntur*, Letters are brought to the Roman knights. *Antecellere omnibus*, To excel all.

393. Some verbs of *repelling* and *taking away* (most

389. What is the rule for the dative after adjectives?

390. What is the rule for the dative after verbs?

391. What is the rule for verbs signifying to favor, &c.?

392. What is the rule for the dative after verbs compounded with prepositions?

393. — after verbs of repelling and taking away?

of which are compounds of *ab*, *de*, or *ex*,) are sometimes followed by the dative, though more commonly by the ablative; as,

Nec mihi te eripient, Nor shall they take you from me.

394. Verbs compounded with *satis*, *bene*, and *male*, are followed by the dative; as,

Et naturæ et legibus satisfecit, He satisfied both nature and the laws. *Pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ*, It is honorable to benefit the state.

395. The participle in *dus* is followed by a dative of the agent; as,

Semel omnibus calcanda est via leti, The way of death must once be trod by all.

396. *Est* is followed by a dative denoting a *possessor*; — the thing possessed being the subject of the verb; as,

Est mihi domi pater, I have a father at home. *Sunt nobis mitia poma*, We have mellow apples.

397. *Sum*, and several other verbs, are followed by two datives, one of which denotes the *object to which*, the other the *end for which*, any thing is, or is done; as, .

Mihi maxima curæ est, It is a very great care to me. *Spero nobis hanc conjunctionem voluptati fore*, I hope that this union will bring pleasure to us.

398. Some particles are followed by the dative of the end or object; as,

Proxime castris, Very near to the camp. *Congruenter naturæ*, Agreeably to nature. *Miki clam est*, It is unknown to me. *Hei miki!* Ah me! *Væ miki!* Woe is me!

394. What is the rule for the dative after verbs compounded with *satis*, &c.?

395. —— after the participle in *dus*?

396. —— after *est*?

397. —— after *sum*, &c.?

398. What is the rule for the dative after particles?

ACCUSATIVE.

ACCUSATIVE AFTER VERBS.

399. The object of an active verb is put in the accusative; as,

Legatos mittunt, They send ambassadors. *Animus movet corpus*, The mind moves the body. *Da veniam hanc*, Grant this favor. *Eum imitati sunt*, They imitated him.

400. An infinitive, or one or more clauses, may supply the place of the accusative; as,

Da mihi fallere, Give me to deceive.

401. The impersonal verbs *miseret*, *pamitet*, *pudet*, *tædet*, and *piget*, likewise *miserescit*, *miseretur*, and *pertæsum est*, are followed by an accusative of the person exercising the feeling; as,

Eorum nos miseremus, We pity them.

402. *Juvat*, *delectat*, *fallit*, *fugit*, and *præterit*, also, are followed by an accusative of the person; as,

Te hilari animo esse valde me juvat, That you are in good spirits delights me.

403. Verbs signifying to *name* or *call*, to *choose*, *render*, or *constitute*, to *esteem* or *reckon*, are followed by two accusatives denoting the same person or thing; as,

Urbem Antiochiam vocavit, He called the city Antioch.

404. Many other verbs, besides their proper accusa-

399. What is the rule for the object of an active verb?

400. What may supply the place of the accusative?

401. What is the rule for the accusative after *miseret*, &c.?

402. —— after *juvat*, *delectat*, &c.?

403. —— after verbs signifying to name or call, &c.?

404. What is the rule for the accusative denoting a purpose, time, character, &c.?

tive, take a second, denoting a *purpose, time, character, &c.*; as,

Talem se imperatorem præbuit, He showed himself such a commander.

405. Verbs of *asking, demanding, and teaching*, and *celo*, (to conceal,) are followed by two accusatives, one of a person, the other of a thing; as,

Posce deos veniam, Ask favor of the gods. *Quis musicam docuit Epaminondam?* Who taught Epaminondas music? *Antigonus iter omnes celat*, Antigonus conceals his route from all.

406. Some *neuter* verbs are followed by an accusative of kindred signification to their own; as,

Vitam vivere, To live a life. *Istam pugnam pugnabo*, I will fight that battle.

407. Many verbs are followed by an accusative depending upon a preposition with which they are compounded; as,

Omnem equitatum pontem transducit, He leads all the cavalry over the bridge. *Magicas accingier artes*, To be prepared for magic arts.

408. When the active voice takes an accusative both of a person and thing, the passive retains the latter; as.

Rogatus est sententiam, He was asked his opinion.

409. An adjective, verb, and participle, are sometimes followed by an accusative denoting the *part* to which their signification relates; as,

Nudus membra, Bare as to (his) limbs.

REMARK.—This construction is usually called **SYNECDOCHE**.

405. What is the rule for verbs of asking, demanding, &c.?

406. Do neuter verbs ever govern an accusative?

407. What is the rule for the accusative after verbs compounded with a preposition?

408. When the active voice of a verb takes two accusatives, how is it construed in the passive?

409. What is the rule for the accusative by synecdoche?

ACCUSATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

410. Twenty-six prepositions are followed by the accusative. These are,

ad,	extra,	post,
adversus or adversum,	infra,	præter,
ante,	inter,	prope,
apud,	intra,	proper,
circa or circum,	juxta,	secundum,
circiter,	ob,	supra,
cis or citra,	penes,	trans,
contra,	per,	ultra ; as,
erga,	pone,	

Ad templum, To the temple. *Adversus hostes*, Against the enemy. *Cis Rhenum*, This side the Rhine. *Intra muros*, Within the walls. *Penes reges*, In the power of kings.

411. *In* and *sub*, denoting *tendency*, are followed by the accusative; denoting *situation*, they are followed by the ablative; as,

Via dicit in urbem, The way conducts into the city. *Exercitus sub jugum missus est*, The army was sent under the yoke. *Mediis in urbe*, In the midst of the city. *Bella sub Ildicis manibus gerere*, To wage war under the Trojan walls.

412. *Super* is commonly followed by the accusative; but when it signifies either *on* or *concerning*, it takes the ablative; as,

Super labentem culmina tecti, Gliding over the top of the house. *Super tenore prosternit gramine corpus*, He stretches (his) body on the tender grass. *Multa super Priamo rogilans super Hecatore multa, concerning Priam, &c.*

413. *Subter* generally takes the accusative, but sometimes the ablative; as,

Subter terras, Under the earth. *Subter densa testudine*.

410. What is the rule for the accusative after prepositions?

411. What is the rule for *in* and *sub*?

412. —— for *super*?

413. —— for *subter*?

414. *Clam* is followed either by the accusative or ablative; as,

Clam vos, Without your knowledge. *Clam patre*. *Clam* also occurs with a genitive — *Clam patris*; and even with a dative — *Mihi clam est*.

ACCUSATIVE OF TIME AND SPACE.

415. Nouns denoting *duration of time*, or *extent of space*, are put, after other nouns and verbs, in the accusative, and sometimes after verbs in the ablative; as,

Vixi annos triginta, I have lived thirty years. *Annos natus viginti septem*, Twenty-seven years old. *Duas fossas quindecim pedes latas perduxit*, He extended two ditches fifteen feet broad.

ACCUSATIVE OF PLACE.

416. After verbs expressing or implying motion, the name of the town in which the motion ends is put in the accusative without a preposition; as,

Regulus Carthaginem rediit, Regulus returned to Carthage. *Capuam flectit iter*, He turns (his) course to Capua.

417. *Domus* in both numbers, and *rus* in the singular, are put in the accusative, like names of towns; as,
Ite domum, Go home. *Rus ibo*, I will go into the country.

ACCUSATIVE AFTER INTERJECTIONS.

418. The interjections *en*, *ecce*, *O*, *heu*, and *pro*, are sometimes followed by the accusative; as,

En quatuor aras! ecce duas tibi Daphni! Behold four altars! lo, two for thee, Daphnis!

414. What is the rule for *clam*?
415. — for the accusative of time and space?
416. — for the accusative of place?
417. What other nouns are construed in the accusative like names of towns?
418. What interjections are followed by the accusative?

SUBJECT-ACCUSATIVE.

419. The subject of the infinitive mood is put in the accusative ; as,

Molestè Pompeium id ferre constabat, That Pompey took that ill, was evident. *Miror te ad me nihil scribere*, I wonder that you do not write to me.

VOCATIVE.

420. The vocative is used, either with or without an interjection, in addressing a person or thing ; as,

O formöse puer! O beautiful boy! *Fili mi*, My son.

ABLATIVE.

ABLATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

421. Eleven prepositions are followed by the ablative.

422. These are,

a, ab, or abs,	cum,	palam,	sine,
absque,	de,	pree,	tenus; as,
coram,	e or ex,	pro,	

Ab illo tempore, From that time. *A scribendo*, From writing. *Cum exercitu*, With the army. *Certis de causis*, For certain reasons. *Ex fugâ*, From flight.

423. Many verbs compounded with *a*, *ab*, *abs*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, and *super*, are followed by an ablative depending upon the preposition ; as,

Abesse urbe, To be absent from the city. *Detradunt naves scopulo*, They push the ships from the rock.

419. What is the rule for the subject accusative ?

420. How is the vocative used ?

421. What is the rule for the ablative after prepositions ?

422. What prepositions are followed by the ablative ?

423. What prepositions in composition are sometimes followed by the ablative ?

ABLATIVE AFTER CERTAIN NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, AND VERBS.¹

424. *Opus* and *usus*, signifying *need*, are usually limited by the ablative; as,

Auctoritate tuâ nobis opus est, We need your authority.
Naves, quibus proconsuli usus non esset; Ships, for which the proconsul had no occasion.

425. *Dignus, indignus, contentus, præditus*, and *fretus*, are followed by the ablative; as,

Dignus laude, Worthy of praise. *Vox populi majestate indigna*, A speech unworthy of the dignity of the people.

426. *Utor, fruor, fungor, potior, vescor*, and *dignor*, are followed by the ablative; as,

His vocibus usa est, She used these words. *Frui voluptate*, To enjoy pleasure. *Fungitur officio*, He performs (his) duty.

427. *Lætor, gaudeo, gloriō, jacto, nitor, sto, fido, confido, muto, misceo, epūlor, vivo, assuesco*, and *consto* (to consist of,) are often followed by the ablative without a preposition; as,

Lætor tuâ dignitate, I rejoice in your dignity.

428. The ablative without a preposition is used after *sum*, to denote the situation or circumstances of the subject of the verb; as,

Tamen magno timore sum, Yet I am in great fear.

429. Perfect participles denoting origin are often followed by the ablative of the *source* without a preposition; as,

Nate dea! O son of a goddess! *Tantalo prognatus*, Descended from Tantalus. *Satus Nereide*, Sprung from a Nereid.

424. What is the rule for *opus* and *usus*?

425. What is the construction of *dignus, indignus, &c.*?

426. —— of *utor, fruor, &c.*? 427. —— of *lætor, gaudeo, &c.*?

428. What is said of the ablative after *sum*?

429. What is the rule for the ablative of source?

ABLATIVE OF CAUSE, &c.

430. Nouns denoting the *cause*, *manner*, *means*, and *instrument*, after adjectives and verbs, are put in the ablative without a preposition ; as,

Animus aeger avaritiā, A mind diseased through avarice.
Omnibus modis miser sum, I am every way miserable. *Silentio auditus est*, He was heard in silence. *Trabs saucia secūri*, A tree cut with the axe.

431. The voluntary agent of a verb in the passive voice is put in the ablative with *a* or *ab* ; as,

(In the active voice,) *Clodius me dīltgit*, Clodius loves me ;
 (in the passive,) *A Clodio dīltgor*, I am loved by Clodius.

432. A noun denoting that *with* which the action of a verb is performed, though not the instrument, is put in the ablative without a preposition ; as,

Instruxere epūlis mensas, They furnished the tables with food.
Naves onērant auro, They load the ships with gold. *Cumſūlūt altaria donis*, He heaps the altars with gifts. *Terra se gramine vestit*, The earth clothes itself with grass.

433. A noun denoting that in *accordance* with which any thing is, or is done, is often put in the ablative without a preposition ; as,

Nostro more, According to our custom. *Instituto suo Cæsar copias suas eduxit*; Cæsar, according to his practice, led out his forces.

434. The ablative denoting *accompaniment*, is usually joined with *cum* ; as,

Vagdmur egentes cum conjugib⁹s et libēris; Needy, we wander with (our) wives and children.

430. What is the rule for the ablative of cause, &c. ?

431. — for the voluntary agent of a verb in the passive voice ?

432. — for the noun denoting that with which the action of the verb is performed ?

433. — for the ablative of accordance ?

434. — for the ablative of accompaniment ?

435. A noun, adjective, or verb, may be followed by the ablative, denoting *in what respect* their signification is taken ; as,

Pietatis filius, consilii parens; In affection a son, in counsel a parent. *Reges nomine magis quam imperio*, Kings in name rather than in authority. *Jure peritus*, Skilled in law. *Anxius animo*, Anxious in mind. *Pedibus aeger*, Lame in his feet.

REMARK.—To this principle may be referred the following rules :—

436. I. Adjectives of *plenty* or *want* are sometimes limited by the ablative ; as,

Domus plena servis, A house full of servants. *Dives agris* Rich in land. *Inops verbis*, Deficient in words. *Orba fratribus*, Destitute of brothers.

437. II. Verbs signifying to *abound*, and to be *destitute*, are followed by the ablative ; as,

Scatentem belluis pontum, The sea abounding in monsters. *Urbs redundat militibus*, The city is full of soldiers.

438. A noun denoting that of which any thing is *deprived*, or from which it is *separated*, is often put in the ablative without a preposition ; as,

Nudantur arboreis foliis, The trees are stripped of leaves. *Hoc me libera metu*, Free me from this fear.

ABLATIVE OF PRICE.

439. The *price* of a thing is put in the ablative, except when expressed by the adjectives *tanti*, *quanti*, *pluris*, *minoris* ; as,

Vendidit hic auro patriam, This one sold (his) country for gold.

435. What is the rule for the ablative denoting *in what respect* ?

436. — for adjectives of plenty or want ?

437. — for verbs signifying to abound and to be destitute ?

438. — for a noun denoting that of which any thing is deprived ?

439. — for the ablative of price ?

ABLATIVE OF TIME.

440. A noun denoting the time *at* or *within* which any thing is said to be, or to be done, is put in the ablative without a preposition ; as,

Die quinto decessit, He died on the fifth day. *Hoc tempore*, At this time.

ABLATIVE OF PLACE.

441. The name of a town in which any thing is said to be, or to be done, if of the third declension or plural number, is put in the ablative without a preposition ; as,

Alexander Babylone est mortuus, Alexander died at Babylon. *Thebis nutritus an Argis*, Whether brought up at Thebes or at Argos.

442. After verbs expressing or implying motion, the name of a town whence the motion proceeds, is put in the ablative, without a preposition ; as,

Brundisio profecti sumus, We departed from Brundisium. *Corintho arcessivit colonoſ*, He sent for colonists from Corinth.

443. The ablatives *domo*, *humo*, and *rure* or *ruri*, are used in the ablative, like names of towns ; as,

Pater filium ruri habitare jussit, The father ordered the son to reside in the country. *Domo profectus*, Having set out from home. *Surgit humo juvēnis*, The youth rises from the ground

ABLATIVE AFTER COMPARATIVES.

444. The comparative degree is followed by the ablative, when *quād̄m* is omitted ; as,

440. What is the rule for the ablative of time ?

441. —— for the ablative of place ?

442. —— for the ablative after verbs expressing or implying motion ?

443. What other names of places are used in the same manner ?

444. What case follows the comparative degree when *quād̄m* is omitted ?

Nihil est virtute formosius, Nothing is more beautiful than virtue. *Quis C. Lælio comior?* Who (is) more courteous than C. Lælius?

445. *Plus*, *minus*, and *amplius*, are often used without *quam*, and yet are commonly followed by the same case as if it were expressed; as,

Hostium plus quinque millia cœsi eo die, More than five thousand of the enemy were slain that day.

446. The *degree of difference* between objects compared is expressed by the ablative; as,

Minor uno mense, Younger by one month. *Quanto sumus superiores*, tanto nos *submissius geramus*; The more eminent we are, the more humbly let us conduct ourselves.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

447. A noun and a participle are put in the ablative, called *absolute*, to denote the *time*, *cause*, or *concomitant* of an action, or the *condition* on which it depends; as,

Pythagoras, Tarquinio Superbo regnante, in *Itiam venit*; Tarquinius Superbus reigning, Pythagoras came into Italy. *Lupus*, stimulante fame, *captat ovile*; Hunger inciting, the wolf seeks the fold.

448. A noun is put in the ablative absolute only when it denotes a different person or thing from any in the leading clause.

449. As the verb *sum* has no present participle, two nouns, or a noun and an adjective, are put in the ablative absolute without a participle; as,

Quid, adolescentiō duce, *efficere possent*; What they could do, a youth (being) their leader. *Romam venit*, Mario consule; He came to Rome in the consulship of Marius.

445. What is the construction of *plus*, *minus*, and *amplius*?

446. How is degree of difference expressed?

447. What is the rule for the ablative absolute?

448. What limitation is there in the use of the ablative absolute?

449. What construction arises from the want of a present participle of the verb *sum*?

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

450. The subjunctive is used to express what is contingent or hypothetical, including *possibility, power, liberty, will, duty, and desire.*

451. The present subjunctive is often used to express a *wish, an exhortation, a request, a command, or a permission*; as,

Ne sim salvus, May I perish. In media arma ruāmus, Let us rush into the midst of arms. Ne me attingas, Do not touch me. Faciat quod lubet, Let him do what he pleases.

SUBJUNCTIVE AFTER PARTICLES.

452. A clause denoting the *purpose, object, or result* of a preceding proposition, takes the subjunctive after *ut, ne, quò, quin, and quominus*; as,

Ea, non ut te instituērem, scripsi; I did not write that in order to instruct you. Irritant ad pugnandum, quò fiant acriores; They stimulate them to fight, that they may become fiercer.

453. *Ut* is often omitted before the subjunctive, after verbs denoting *willingness, or permission, asking, advising, &c.*

454. The subjunctive is used after particles of *wishing*; as, *utinam, uti, and O! si*; as,

Utinam minus vitæ cupidi fuissēmus! O that we had been less attached to life!

455. *Quamvis, however; licet, although; tanquam, quasi, ac si, ut si, velut si, veluti, and ceu, as if; modò,*

450. How is the subjunctive used?

451. How is the present subjunctive often used?

452. What is the general rule for the subjunctive after particles?

453. After what classes of verbs is *ut* omitted?

454. What is the rule for particles of wishing?

455. —— for *quamvis, &c.*?

dum, and *dummodo*, provided, — take the subjunctive ; as,

Quamvis ille felix sit, However happy he may be. *Veritas* licet nullum defensorem obtineat, Though truth should obtain no defender.

456. After *antequam* and *priusquam*, the imperfect and pluperfect tenses are usually in the subjunctive ; the present and perfect may be either in the indicative or subjunctive ; as,

Ea causa ante mortua est, quam tu natus es; That cause was dead before you were born.

457. *Dum*, *donec*, and *quoad*, signifying *until*, are followed by the subjunctive, if they refer to the attainment of an object ; as,

Dum hic veniret, locum relinquere noluit; He was unwilling to leave the place until he (Milo) should come.

458. *Quum*, or *cum*, when it signifies a *relation of time*, takes the indicative ; when it denotes a *connection of thought*, the subjunctive ; as,

Cum est allatum ad nos, graviter commotus sum; When it was reported to us, I was greatly moved.

459. In narration, *quum* is usually joined with the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive, even when it relates to time.

S U B J U N C T I V E A F T E R Q U I .

460. When the relative *qui* is equivalent to *ut* with a personal or demonstrative pronoun, it takes the subjunctive ; as,

456. What is the rule for *antequam* and *priusquam* ?

457. — for *dum*, *donec*, and *quoad* ?

458. — for *quum* ?

459. — for *quum* in narration ?

460. — for the relative *qui* when it is equivalent to *ut*, &c. ?

Quis est tam Lynceus, qui in tantis tenēbris nihil offendat? i. e. *ut in tantis, &c.*; Who is so quick-sighted that he would not stumble in such darkness? or, — as not to stumble —?

461. *Qui* is thus used after *tam*, *adeo*, *tantus*, *talis*, or *is*, *iste*, *ille*, or *hic*, in the sense of *talis*.

462. When the relative is equivalent to *quānquam is*, *etsi is*, or *dummōdo is*, it takes the subjunctive; as,

Laco consilii quamvis egregii, quod non ipse afferret, inimicus; Laco, an opponent of any measure, however excellent, provided he did not himself propose it.

463. *Quod*, in restrictive clauses, takes the subjunctive; as,

Quod sine molestiā tuā fiat, So far as it can be done without troubling you. Sestius non venerat, quod sciam; Sestius had not arrived, so far as I know.

464. The relative after the comparative followed by *quām* takes the subjunctive; as,

Major sum quām cui possit fortūna nocēre, i. e. quām ut mihi, &c. ; I am too great for fortune to be able to injure me.

465. A relative clause expressing a *purpose* or *motive*, and equivalent to *ut* with a demonstrative, takes the subjunctive; as,

Lacedemonii legātōs Athēnas miserunt, qui cum absentem accusarent; — to accuse him in his absence.

466. A relative clause after an *indefinite general expression* takes the subjunctive; as,

Fuerunt eā tempētāte, qui dicērent; There were some, at that time, who said: or, some at that time said.

The expressions included in the rule are *est*, *sunt*, *adest*, *praeſto sunt*, *existunt*, *exoriuntur*, *inveniuntur*, *reperiuntur*, *si quis est*, *tempus fuit*, *tempus veniet*, &c.

461. After what words is *qui* thus used?

462. What is the rule when the relative is equivalent to *quānquam is* &c.?

463. What is the rule for *quod* in restrictive clauses?

464. — for the relative after the comparative followed by *quām*?

465. — for the relative clause expressing a purpose or motive?

466. — for the relative clause after an indefinite general expression?

467. A relative clause after a *general negative*, or an *interrogative expression implying a negative*, takes the subjunctive ; as,

Nemo est, qui haud intelligat ; There is no one who does not understand. *Quis est, qui utilia fugiat?* Who is there that shuns what is useful ?

468. A relative clause expressing the *reason* of what goes before takes the subjunctive ; as,

Peccarisse mihi videor, qui a te discesserim ; I think I have erred in having left you.

469. A relative clause after *dignus, indignus, aptus, and idoneus*, takes the subjunctive ; as,

Videtur, qui aliquando imperebet, dignus esse ; He seems to be worthy at some time to command.

470. The imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive are used in narration after relative pronouns and adverbs, when a repeated action is spoken of ; as,

Semper habiti sunt fortissimi, qui summam imperii potirentur ; Those have always been considered the bravest, who obtained the supreme dominion.

S U B J U N C T I V E I N I N D I R E C T Q U E S T I O N S .

471. Dependent clauses containing an *indirect question* take the subjunctive ; as,

Qualis sit animus, ipse animus nescit ; The mind itself knows not what the mind is. *Quis ego sim, me rogatus?* Do you ask me who I am? *Nec quid scribam, habeo* ; Nor have I any thing to write.

467. What is the rule for the relative clause after a general negative ?

468. — for a relative clause expressing the reason of what goes before ?

469. — for a relative clause after *dignus, &c.* ?

470. — for the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive in narration after relative words ?

471. — for dependent clauses containing an indirect question ?

SUBJUNCTIVE IN INTERMEDIATE CLAUSES.

472. A verb is put in the subjunctive, when the clause in which it stands is connected, as an *essential part*, to another clause, whose verb is in the subjunctive, or in the infinitive with the accusative ; as,

Quid enim potest esse tam perspicuum, quād esse aliquid numen, quo hæc regantur? For what can be so clear as that there is some divinity by whom these things are governed? *Audiam quid sit, quād Epicūrum non probes;* I shall hear why it is that you do not approve of Epicurus.

473. In the *oratio obliqua*, the main proposition is expressed by the accusative with the infinitive ; and dependent clauses, connected with it by relatives and particles, take the subjunctive ; as,

Socrātes dicēre solebat, omnes, in eo quod scirent, satis esse eloquentes; Socrates was accustomed to say, that all were sufficiently eloquent in that which they understood.

474. A clause connected with another by a relative or causal conjunction takes the subjunctive, whatever be the mood of the preceding verb, when it contains not the sentiment or allegation of the writer, but that of some other person alluded to ; as,

Socrātes accusātus est, quād corrumpēret juventūtem; Socrates was accused, because (as was alleged) he corrupted the youth

INFINITIVE MOOD.

475. The infinitive, either with or without a subject accusative, may be the subject of a verb ; as,

Nunquam est utile peccāre, To do wrong is never useful.

472. What is the rule for the subjunctive in intermediate clauses ?

473. —— for the moods in *oratio obliqua* ?

474. —— for a clause containing not the sentiment of the writer, but that of some other person ?

475. —— for the infinitive as a subject ?

476. The infinitive, either with or without a subject-accusative, may depend upon a verb ; as,

Spero te valere, I hope that you are well.

477. The infinitive alone may also depend upon an adjective, and sometimes upon a noun ; as,

Dignus amari, Worthy to be loved. *Tempus est hujus libri facere finem*, It is time to finish this book.

478. The infinitive without a subject is only used after certain verbs, especially such as denote *desire*, *ability*, *intention*, or *endeavor* ; as,

Hæc vitare cupimus, These things we desire to avoid.

479. The infinitive with the accusative depends on verbs and phrases which denote either the *exercise of the senses*, or *intellectual powers*, or the *communication of thought* to others ; as,

Videbat id sine rege Persarum non posse fieri, He saw that that could not be done without the aid of the king of the Persians. *Credunt se negligi*, They believe themselves to be neglected.

479½. The infinitive with the accusative is sometimes translated by a similar form, but usually either by the indicative or potential ; as,

Te tuā virtute frui cupimus, We wish you to enjoy, or,—that you may enjoy.—

PARTICIPLES.

480. Participles are followed by the same cases as their verbs ; as,

476. Upon what may the infinitive depend ?

477. Upon what else may the infinitive alone depend ?

478. After what verbs is the infinitive without a subject used ?

479. Upon what kinds of verbs does the infinitive with the accusative depend ?

479½. How is the infinitive with the accusative translated ?

480. By what cases are participles followed ?

Quidam, poëta nominatus; A certain one, called a poet.
Catulorum oblita leæna, The lioness forgetful of her whelps.
Tendens palmas, Extending (his) hands.

481. The future active participle often denotes *intention or purpose*; as,

Pergit consulturus, He goes to consult.

482. The participle in *dus*, when agreeing with the subject of a sentence, has the signification of *necessity or propriety*; as,

Is venerandus a nobis est, He should be worshipped by us.
Delenda est Carthago, Carthage must be destroyed.

GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.

483. Gerunds are followed by the same cases as their verbs; as,

Metus parendi sibi, Fear of obeying him. *Parcendo victis,*
 By sparing the vanquished.

484. The participle in *dus* is called a gerundive when it is used instead of a gerund.

485. The *genitive* of gerunds and gerundives may follow either nouns or adjectives; as,

Amor habendi, The love of possessing. *Insuetus navigandi,*
 Unaccustomed to navigating.

486. The *dative* of gerunds and gerundives is used especially after adjectives signifying *usefulness or fitness*; and also after verbs to denote a *purpose*; as,

Charta inutilis scribendo, Paper not useful for writing. *Lo-*

481. What does the future active participle often denote?

482. What meaning has the participle in *dus*, when agreeing with the subject of a sentence?

483. By what cases are gerunds followed?

484. When is the participle in *dus* called a gerundive?

485. What is the rule for the genitive of gerunds and gerundives?

486. — for the dative of gerunds and gerundives?

cum oppido condendo capere, To choose a place for building a town.

487. The *accusative* of gerunds and gerundives follows the prepositions *ad* or *inter*, and sometimes *ante*, *circa*, or *ob*; as,

Ad poenitendum prop̄erat, He makes haste to repentance.
Inter bibendum, While drinking.

488. The *ablative* of gerunds and gerundives follows the prepositions *a*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, or *in*; or it is used without a preposition as the ablative of *cause*, *manner*, *means*, or *instrument*; as,

A scribendo, From writing. *Crescit eundo*, It increases by going.

SUPINES.

489. Supines in *um* are followed by the same cases as their verbs; as,

Eurypylum scitatum oracula Phæbi mittimus, We send Eurypy-
lus to consult the oracle of Apollo.

490. Supines in *um* follow verbs of motion, and serve to denote the purpose of the motion; as,

Te admonitum venio, I come to admonish you.

491. The supine in *u* is used to limit the meaning of adjectives signifying *wonderful*, *agreeable*, *easy* or *difficult*, *worthy* or *unworthy*, *honorable* or *base*, and a few others; as,

Mirabile dictu! Wonderful to tell, or to be told!

487. What is the rule for the accusative of gerunds and gerundives?

488. —— for the ablative of gerunds and gerundives?

489. By what cases are supines in *um* followed?

490. What do supines in *um* follow?

491. With what classes of adjectives is the supine in *u* used?

492. The supine in *u* is used also after the nouns *fas*, *nefas*, and *opus*; as,

Nefas dictu! Shameful to relate!

ADVERBS.

493. Adverbs modify or limit the meaning of verbs, adjectives, and sometimes of other adverbs; as,

Bene mones, You advise well. *Fortissimè urgentes*, Most vigorously pressing on. *Longè dissimilis*, Far different. *Valde bene*, Very well.

CONJUNCTIONS.

494. Copulative and disjunctive conjunctions, and some others, connect words which are in the same construction; as,

Pulvis et umbra sumus, We are dust and shade. *Clarus et honoratus vir*, An illustrious and honorable man. *Cum ad oppidum accessisset, castraque ibi ponere*; When he had approached the town, and was pitching his camp there.

ARRANGEMENT.

495. In a Latin sentence, after *connectives*, are placed, first, the *subject* and its modifiers; then the *oblique cases*, and other words which depend upon or modify the verb; and last of all, the *verb*.

496. Connectives generally stand at the beginning of a clause.

492. After what nouns is the supine in *u* used?

493. What is the rule for the construction of adverbs?

494. — for copulative and disjunctive conjunctions?

495. What is the order of words in a Latin sentence?

496. Where do connectives stand?

497. Oblique cases precede the words upon which they depend, but they follow prepositions.

498. Infinitives precede the verbs upon which they depend.

499. Relatives are commonly placed after their antecedents, and as near to them as possible.

500. The emphatic word is placed before the word or words connected with it.

497. Where do oblique cases stand ?

498. Where do infinitives stand ?

499. Where are relatives placed ?

500. Where is the emphatic word placed ?

ANALYSIS AND PARSING.

THE following are examples of analysis and parsing, according to the principles of the preceding Grammar.

1. *Tempus veniet*, The time will come.

ANALYSIS.

This is a simple^a sentence. Its *subject^b* is *tempus*; its *predicate^c* is *veniet*.

PARSING.

Tempus is a common^d noun,^e of the third^f declension, neuter^g gender;^h [Decline it, 91.] in the singularⁱ number, and is nominative^j to *veniet*.

Veniet is a neuter^k verb,^l of the fourth^m conjugation. [Repeat the principal parts, as found in the dictionary.] It is formed in the activeⁿ voice,^o from the first^p root, [Repeat the parts formed from this root, as in *audio*.^q] in the indicative^r mood^s future^t tense,^u [Repeat the persons^v of this tense.] third person^w singular^x number,^y agreeing with *tempus*. [Repeat the rule, 363.]

<i>a</i> 339.	<i>f</i> 90.	<i>k</i> 224.	<i>p</i> 252.	<i>u</i> 234.
<i>b</i> 334.	<i>g</i> 99.	<i>l</i> 217.	<i>q</i> 283.	<i>v</i> 273.
<i>c</i> 335.	<i>h</i> 113.	<i>m</i> 250.	<i>r</i> 230.	<i>w</i> 245.
<i>d</i> 46.	<i>i</i> 56.	<i>n</i> 229.	<i>s</i> 226.	<i>x</i> 244.
<i>e</i> 43.	<i>j</i> 59.	<i>o</i> 221.	<i>t</i> 232.	<i>y</i> 243.

The paragraphs of the Grammar, to which reference is made at the foot of the page, should be repeated in similar cases by the learner, until their application is familiar. In the following examples, when the same references might have been made, they are often left to be supplied by the student.

2. *Sola laurus fulmine non icitur,* The laurel alone is not struck by lightning.

ANALYSIS.

This is a simple sentence.

Its logical^a subject is *sola laurus*, the laurel alone.

Its grammatical^a subject is *laurus*, the laurel.

Its logical^b predicate is *fulmine non icitur*, is not struck by lightning.

Its grammatical^b predicate is *icitur*, is struck.

PARSING.

Sola is an adjective, of the feminine^c gender, from *solus*^d of the first and second declensions, [Decline it in the feminine gender.] in the singular number, nominative case, agreeing with *laurus*. [Repeat the rule, 350.]

Laurus is a common noun, of the second^e declension, feminine^f gender, [Decline it.] in the nominative case to *icitur*.

Fulmine is a common noun, of the third^g declension, neuter^h gender, [Decline it.] in the singular number, ablative case after *icitur*. [Repeat the rule, 430.]

Non is an adverb modifying *icitur*.ⁱ

Icitur is an active verb, of the third conjugation.

^a 336.

^b 337.

^c 137.

^d 136.

^e 144.

^f 84.

^g 52.

^h 90.

ⁱ 90.

^j 91.

^k 493.

[Repeat its principal parts.] It is formed in the passive voice, from the first root; [Repeat the parts formed from this root.] in the indicative mood, present tense, [Repeat the persons.] third person, singular, agreeing with *laurus*. [Repeat the rule, 363.]

3. *Urbs, quam Romulus condidit, vocabatur Roma*; The city which Romulus built was called Rome.

ANALYSIS.

This is a compound sentence, consisting of two propositions. 1. *Urbs vocabatur Roma*, the city was called Rome. 2. *Quam Romulus condidit*, which Romulus built.

In the first proposition, *urbs* is the grammatical subject, and *urbs* limited by the relative clause, (*quam Romulus condidit*,) is the logical subject. In the second, or relative clause, *Romulus* is the subject, *condidit* the grammatical, and *quam condidit* the logical predicate.

PARSING.

Urbs is a common noun, of the third declension, feminine^e gender, [Decline it.] in the nominative case to *vocabatur*.

Quam is a relative^d pronoun, of the feminine gender, from *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, agreeing with its antecedent *urbs*, [Repeat the rule, 360,] [Decline it in the feminine.^b] in the accusative after *condidit*. [Repeat the rule, 399.]

Romulus is a proper^f noun, of the second declension, masculine^c gender, [Decline it.] in the nominative case to *condidit*.

Condidit is an active verb, of the third conjugation. [Repeat the principal parts.] It is formed in the ac-

tive voice, from the second root, [Repeat the parts formed from this root.] in the indicative mood, perfect indefinite^b tense, [Repeat the persons.] third person, singular, agreeing with *Romulus*. [Repeat the rule, 363.]

Vocabātūr is an active verb, of the first conjugation. [Repeat the principal parts.] It is formed in the passive voice, from the first root, [Repeat the parts formed from this root.] in the indicative mood, imperfect tense, [Repeat the persons of this tense.] third person, singular, agreeing with *urbs*. [Rule.]

Roma is a proper noun, of the first declension, feminine^c gender, [Decline it.] in the nominative case after *vocabātūr*. [Repeat the rule, 371.]

4. "Tui me misēret," aiebat testudīni
Lacerta, "quæ, quocunque libeat vadēre,
Tuam ipsa tecum ferre cogāris domum."

ANALYSIS.

This sentence consists of four propositions. 1. *Tui me misēret*, I pity you. 2. *Aiebat testudīni lacerta*, said a lizard to a tortoise. 3. *Quæ tuam ipsa tecum ferre cogāris domum*, who are compelled to carry your house with you. 4. *Quocunque libeat vadēre*, whithersoever it pleases (you) to go.

These propositions are to be analyzed and parsed like the preceding; but in the first, the subject is wanting, and in the fourth, it consists of the infinitive *vadēre*. The impersonal verb *misēret* is here translated in such a manner that the pronoun *me*, depending upon it, appears in English as its subject, instead of the pronoun *it*. It might, though less properly, have been translated, "it pities." The other impersonal verbs mentioned in 401 are usually translated in the same manner.

EXERCISES IN LATIN SYNTAX.

NOMINATIVE.

See 363.

Latin to be translated into English.

Ego lego.	Plorābis.
Tu vocas.	Tempus veniet.
Ille videt.	Jussīmus. ⁴
Nos scribimus.	Studuistis.
Vos curritis.	Hostes vicērunt.
Illi audiuunt.	Hora venērat. ⁴
Canēbam.	Canes momordērant.
Ludēbas.	Vidēro. ⁴
Aquila volābat.	Faveat fortūna. ⁴
Dormiebāmus.	Dies surgat.
Metuebātis.	Poma peadeant.
Stellæ fulgēbant.	Discipūli discērent. ⁴
Habēbo.	Domus stetērit:

English to be translated into Latin.

The king rules.	Rex rego. ⁴
The day passes.	Dies prætero.
Virtues adorn.	Virtus orno. ⁴
Reason advises.	Ratio moneo. ⁴
Thou wast playing.	Tu ludo. ⁴
The stars were shining.	Stella fulgeo.
The sun will shine.	Sol luceo. ⁴
The swallows will come.	Hirundo venio.
He has taught.	Ille doceo. ⁴

See 363.

Latin into English.

Laudor. ^a	Missi erimus.
Docēris. ^b	Vinum bibitum erit.
Vox auditur. ^a	Panis ematur. ^a
Monēmur.	Pecunia solvatur. ^a
Culpamini.	Premeretur caseus.
Tempora mutantur.	Tegeretur caput.
Oppidum defendebatur.	Sylvæ habitatæ sint.
Bella parabantur.	Victus sit miles.
Domus ædificabitur.	Urbes spoliatæ sint.
Præmia dabuntur.	Amicus inventus esset.
Epistola mittetur.	Hostes capti essent.
Datae sunt leges.	Arces conditæ essent.
Naves mersæ sunt.	Boves immolantur.

English into Latin.

A shout is heard.	Clamor audio.
The ships are tossed.	Navis jacto.
The sailors are preserved.	Nauta servo.
The gates were opening.	Porta pando. ^a
The dog was barking.	Canis latro.
The letter has been sent.	Epistola mitto.
Gaul was conquered.	Gallia vincō.
The Helvetians were slain.	Helvetii cœdo.
Shouts had been heard.	Clamor audio.
The poems may be read.	Carmen lego.
Let letters be written.	Literæ scribo.
The law is established.	Lex constituo.
Carthage was destroyed.	Deleo Carthago.
The senate has been convened.	Senatus convoco.

See 350 & 363.

Latin into English.

Fugit invīda ætas.
Vera virtus nobilitat.
Litēra scripta manet.
Ver erat æternum.
Voluptas nimia nocet.
Nix alta jacet.
Anīma immortālis est.
Mora non'tuta est.
Frigīda nox fuit.
Iter tutum non fuit.
Dulcis est libertas.
Æstas torrīda venērat.
Dies fuisse serēna.
Bonus puer discit.

Timidi lepōres fugiunt.
Velōces canes sequuntur.
Fessus viātor sedēbat.
Meus equus fatigātur.
Boni auctōres leguntur.
Superbi homīnes cadunt.
Mors est certa.
Humāna consilia cadunt.
Altæ turres cadent.
Humiles casæ stabunt.
Tui fratres laudāti sunt.
Celer equus vincet.
Nemus omne virēbit.
Bellum exitiōsum impendet

English into Latin.

Men are mortal.
My friends are dear.
My eyes are deceived.
The rainbow is described.
Our gardens are pleasant.

The war was destructive.
The ripe apples fell.
The great pine is shaken.
The father and mother are dead.
The conscript fathers had assembled.
Your liberty has been taken away.
Human counsels have failed.

Homo sum mortālis.
Meus amicus sum carus.
Meus oculus fallo.
Pluvius arcus describo.
Noster hortus sum amœnus.

Bellum sum exitiōsus.
Mitis pomum cado.
Agito ingens pinus.
Pater et^b mater sum mortuus.
Pater conscriptus convenio.

Vester libertas sustollo.

Humānus consilium cado.

See 372.

Latin into English.

Juno Jovis conjux^a erat.
 Helēna causa^b fuit belli Trojāni.
 Scipio fudit Annibālis copias.^c
 Invidia gloriæ comes^d est.
 Pan deus Arcadiæ erat.
 Nisus fuit portæ custos.
 Ventōrum pater regit navem.
 Miles timet sagittam hostis.
 Neptūnus erat numen aquārum.
 Canis lepōris vestigia sequitur.^e
 Omnium rerum principia parva sunt.
 Mors omnium malōrum sensum adimit.
 Jucunda est memoria præteritōrum malōrum
 Calamītas virtutis occasio est.

English int̄ Latin.

Mercury was the messenger of Jupiter.	Mercurius ^f sum ^g nuncius Jupiter.
The examples of others admonish us.	Alius exemplum ego commoneo.
The shades allay the heat of the sun.	Vis sol umbra levo.
Crœsus was king of the Lydians.	Rex Lydus Crœsus sum. ^h
Necessity is the mother of the arts.	Mater ars sum necessitas.
The consent of all (men) is the voice of reason.	Consensus omnis ⁱ sum vox ratio.
The glory of virtue consists in action.	Laus virtus consisto in actio. ^j

^a 371.

^b 226.

^c 237.

^d 356.

^e 411.

^f 399.

^g 88.

See 378 & 379.

Latin into English.

Tempus edax rerum est.
 Est natūra homīnis novitātis avīda.
 Anīmus futūri anxius calamitosus est.
 Nescia est mens homīnis fati sortisque futūra.
 Plerique sunt cupidi rerum novārum.
 Laudis avīdi semper fuīmus.
 Cicēro gloriæ nimis avīdus erat.
 Non es prodīgus auri.
 Vive memor senectūtis et mortis.
 Auri avidissima gens erat.
 Este memōres rerum humanārum.
 Quædam animalia sunt lucis timida.
 Theophrastus elegantissimus philosophōrum erat.
 Tarquinius Superbus regum Romanōrum septūmus fuit.

English into Latin.

The Gauls are very fond of novelty.	Gallus avīdus ^b novitas sum.
Epaminondas was skilled in music.	Epaminondas musīca peritus sum.
The Roman soldiers were patient of cold and hunger.	Miles Romānus algor et fames patiens sum.
Posterity will be mindful of this thing.	Posteritas sum hic res memor.
Good (men) are mindful of benefits.	Bonus beneficium memor sum.
The Greeks are more fond of controversy than of truth.	Græcus sum cupidus contentio quam veritas.
They were not mindful of your merit.	Non memor sum virtus tuus.

See 375, 376, 379, & 380.

Latin into English.

Puer ingenui pudoris amabitur.
 Archimedes, vir magni ingenii, cæsus est.
 Miltiades regiæ auctoritatis erat.
 Consul ipse parvo animo et pravo fuit.
 Homines infimâ fortunâ delectantur historiâ.^a
 Erat ipse immâni acerbâque natûrâ Oppianicus.
 Turranius fuit homo summâ integritate.
 Milo est incredibili robore animi.
 Est fortis hominis non perturbari in rebus asperis.
 Statuere^b qui sit sapiens, est sapientis.^c
 Arbitror vix ejus fuisse tantam rem suspicere.
 Domum pluris quam fortunam tuam aestimasti.^d
 Postumus suam auctoritatem magni aestimat.
 Miserere domus labentis.

English into Latin.

They are men of the best disposition, and of the greatest wisdom.	Vir sum bonus animus et superus consilium.
The little ant is of great labor.	Parvulus formica magnus labor sum.
It is the mark of a poor (man) to count (his) flock.	Sum pauper numero pecus.
Corn was not of so much value as he reckoned.	Frumentum tantus non sum, quantus iste aestimo.
I sell at no higher price than others.	Non plus quam ceterus vendo.
I am ashamed of (my) brother.	Frater ego pudet.

See 382--388.

Latin into English.

Datæ fidei^a reminiscitur.^b
 Recordare tempus illud.
 Caium Verrem insimulat^b avaritiæ et audaciæ.
 Publius Sextius damnatus est ambitus.
 Me ipsum inertiae condemno.
 Res adversæ homines religionis admönen.
 Admonēbat^b illum egestatis-suæ.
 Omnia refert vitium fugere.^c
 Tua et mea maximè int̄erest.
 Dionysius Corinthi pueros docebatur.
 Me literarum expectatio Thessalonicæ tenet.
 Hercules, Jovis et Asteriæ filius, Tyri maximè colitur.
 Parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi.
 Cadmus spargit humi jussos dentes.

English into Latin.

You direct me to forget evils.	Jubeo ego obliscor malum.
Nor have I forgotten your letter.	Nec obliscor tuus litere.
They accused the centurions of avarice.	Centurio ^d avaritia insimulo.
This ring reminded me of Piso.	Hic annulus commoneo ego Piso.
Nothing is done in peace, nothing in war, without the authority of the augurs.	Nihil domus, nihil militia gero sine augur auctoritas.
Paulus Aemilius went to the temple of Jupiter Trophonius at Lebadia.	Paulus Aemilius Lebadia templum Jupiter Trophonius adeo.

See 389 & 374.

Latin into English.

- Vivo carus amīcis.^a
 Quām es simīlis patri!^b
 Nil mortalib⁹ arduum est.
 Fidelissimi^c homīni sunt^d canis atque c̄quus.
 Antonius Galliam^e sibi infestam^f cognōvit.
 Om̄i ætāti mors est commūnis.
 Ennīo æquālis fuit Livius poēta.
 Canis simīlis lupo est.
 Tullus Hostilius proxīmo regi dissimīlis fuit.
 Omnis voluptas honestāti est contraria.
 Publilius dictātor^f leges secundissīmas plebi, adversas
 nobilitāti tulit.
 Natūrā tu illi pater es, consiliis ego.
 Quis huic rei testis est?

English into Latin.

- | | |
|---|---|
| The son will be like the father. | Filius pater simīlis sum. |
| Disgust is nearly allied to the greatest pleasures. | Voluptas magnus fastidium finitimus sum. |
| The nation is hostile to me. | Gens ego inimicus sum. |
| Romulus was more agreeable to the multitude than to the senators. | Romūlus multitūdo gratus sum, quām pater. |
| Publius Africānus went as lieutenant to his brother. | Publius Africānus legātus frater profectus sum. |
| A soldier neglected the signal for retreat. | Miles signum receptus negligo. |
| Demochares was sister's son to Demosthenes. | Demochāres sum Demosthēnes soror filius. |
| Rome is the capital of Italy. | Roma caput Latium sum. |

See 390 & 391.

Latin into English.

Redditur terræ corpus.
 Da mihi pignus amoris.
 Redeunt jam gramina campis.
 Arma fecit Vulcanus Achilli.
 Oves nobis suam lanam præbent.
 Datus est tibi plausus.
 Ille despérat saluti suæ.
 Factiōni inimicorum resistere nequivit.
 Bonis^c nocet quisquis pepercērit^b malis.
 Juventus pleraque Catilinæ inceptis favēbat.
 Voluptatibus simul et virtuti nemo servire potest.
 Ego autem neminem nomino, quare irasci mihi nemo
 poterit.
 Homines amplius oculis^c quam auribus credunt.
 Imperare^d sibi maximum est imperium.

English into Latin.

I give thanks to you.	Ago tu gratia.
We were not born for ourselves alone.	Non solum ego nascor.
You can bring assistance to me.	Auxilium tu ego fero possum.
The Athenians gave up to Miltiades a fleet of seventy ships.	Classis septuaginta navis Athenienses Miltiades dedo.
Epaminondas always aimed at empire, not for himself, but for his country.	Epaminondas semper quaero imperium, non sui, sed patria. ^c
The gods have regard to human affairs.	Deus consulo res humānus.
The shades hurt the corn.	Noceo frux ^c umbra.
I favor that opinion.	Iste faveo sententia.

See 392—397.

Latin into English.

Cæsari diadēma imponere^a voluit Antonius.
 Nihil semper floret; ætas succedit ætati.
 Multa et varia impendent hominibus genera mortis.
 Non ignara mali miseria succurrere disco.
 Ne addicas^b animum^c voluptati.
 Aristides intersuit pugnæ navali apud Salamina.
 Cæsar Deiotarō regi tetrarchiam eripuit.
 Ceteris satisfacio, mihi ipsi nunquam satisfacio
 Adhibenda est nobis diligentia.
 Longæ regib[us] sunt manus.
 Est homini similitudo quædam cum Deo.
 Exitio est avidis mare nautis.
 Divitiæ multis fuérunt exitio.
 Maturavit collègæ venire auxilio.

English into Latin.

He imposed laws on the state by violence.	Lex civitas per vis impōno.
You oppose my interests.	Meus commōdum obsto.
He came suddenly upon the enemy.	Repentè supervenio hostis.
May the gods favor thee.	Deus benefacio tu.
If you wish me to weep, you yourself must first grieve.	Si volo ego fleo, dolendus sum primū ipse tu.
Each has his peculiar way.	Suus quisque mos sum.
I also have verses.	Sum et ego carmen.
Sedition almost caused the ruin of the city.	Seditio propè urbs excidi- um sum.
That is reckoned an honor to you.	Is tu honor habeo.

See 399.

Latin into English.

Deus mundum regit.
 Gramen carpit equus.
 Ferrum rubigo consūmit.
 Spargit sylva frondes.
 Spes alit agricolas.
 Ventus agit nubes.
 Semirāmis Babylōnem condidit.
 Scipio Carthaginem delēvit.
 Ver præbet flores.
 Epistōlam tuam accēpi.
 Alexander Darium fugāvit.
 Labor omnia* vincit.
 Acres venābor ap̄os.
 Romūlus creāvit centum senatōres.
 Torva leæna lupum sequitur.

English into Latin.

The bee loves the flowers.	Flos amo apis.
The anchor holds the ship.	Teneo anchōra navis
Play has an end.	Lusus habeo finis.
God gives life.	Deus do vita.
Brutus killed Cæsar.	Brutus Cæsar occido.
I have given many gifts.	Munus multus do.
I will sing no songs.	Carmen nullus cano.
Banish all delay.	Omnis pello mora.
Romulus founded Rome.	Romūlus Roma condo.
Practice gives despatch.	Celeritas do consuetudo.
Fire tries gold.	Ignis aurum probo.
A dark cloud concealed the moon.	Ater nubes condo luna.
Cyrus founded the Persian empire.	Cyrus imperium Persicu fundo.

See 403 & 404.

Latin into English.

Pœni Hamilcarem imperatorem fecerunt.
 Montem Vesontionis murus circumdatum arcem efficit.
 Hannibal Philippum absens hostem reddidit Romanis.^a
 Fortuna me, qui liber fuera, servum fecit.
 Iram bene Ennius initium dixit insaniae.
 Brutus consul collegam sibi creavit P. Valerium.
 Ancum Marcius regem populus creavit.
 Ciceronem universa civitas consulem declaravit.
 Interrex M. Furius Camillus P. Cornelium Scipionem
 interregem prodidit.
 Summum consilium majores nostri appellarent se-
 natum.
 Cato Valerium Flaccum in consulatu habuit collegam.
 Cneius Pompeius se auctorem meae salutis exhibuit.
 Atheniensibus Pythia praeccepit, ut Miltiadem sibi im-
 peratorem sumarent.

English into Latin.

You have made me consul.	Ego consul facio. ^b
I have you (for) witnesses.	Tu testis habeo.
Cato called Sicily the nurse of the Roman people.	Cato nutrix plebs Romana nus Sicilia nomino.
I proclaimed L. Murena consul.	L. Murena consul renun- tio.
Cæsar had made Cavarinus king.	Cæsar Cavarinus rex con- stituo.
Socrates esteemed himself a citizen of the whole world.	Socrates totus mundus, sui civis arbitrator.
Philip sent for Aristotle as the instructor of (his) son Alexander.	Philipus Aristoteles Alexander filius doctor acrio.

See 405--409.

Latin into English.

Non te celāvi sermōnem Ampii.
 Quis musicam docuit Epaminondam?
 Catilina juventūtem mala facinōra edocēbat.
 Achæi auxilia Philippum regem orābant.
 Nunquam divitias deos rogāvi.
 Quotidie Cæsar Aeduos frumentum flagitābat.
 Jurāvi verissimum jusjurandum.
 Siccius Dentātus triumphāvit triumphos novem.
 Multi cives meum casum luctumque doluērunt.
 Pontus scopūlos superjācit undam.
 Ego te manum injiciam.
 Hippoñiātes omnes belli artesedoctus erat.
 Aenās resulſit, os humerosque deo similiſ.
 Explēri mentem nequit Dido.

English into Latin.

Eumenes concealed (his) route from all.	Eumēnes iter omnis celo.
I ask this favor of you.	Tu hic beneficium rogo.
You request of me two orations.	Oratio ego duo postūlo.
Racilius asked me (my) opinion.	Racilius ego sententia rogo.
I dreamed a wonderful dream.	Mirus somnio somnium.
Empedocles commits many other mistakes.	Empedōcles multus* alius pecco.
He turns (his) attention to that.	Is animus adverto.
The horse trembles as to (his) limbs.	Equus tremo artus.*

See 410.

Latin into English.

Ariovistus ad Cæsarem legatos mittit.
 Pauci veniunt ad senectudem.
 Neoptolēmus apud Lycomēdem erat educatus.
 Atticus sepultus est juxta viam Appiam.
 Rossæ fulgent inter lilia.
 Est ingens gelidum lucus prope amnem.
 Vir bonus virtutem per se amat.
 Cæsar Divitiacum ad se vocari jubet.
 Prope Calendas Sextiles puto me^a Laodicæ fore.^b
 Democritus causam explicat, cur ante lucem galli
 canant.^c
 Vergasillaunus post montem se occultavit.
 Pone montes Riphæos gens degit felix, quos Hyper-
 boreos appellavere.^d
 Amicitia est per se et propter se expetenda.^e

English into Latin.

Thou shalt sup with me.	Tu apud ego ceno.
The Helvetians send ambassadors to him.	Helvetii legatus ad is mitto.
Lentulus had watched contrary to (his) custom.	Lentulus præter consuetudo vigilo.
The earth turns itself around (its) axis with very great velocity.	Terra circum axis sui summus celeritas converto.
Many a victim shall fall before thy altar.	Multus tu ^f ante ara cado hostia.
If he is about the market, I shall meet (him).	Si apud forum sum, convenio.
The Tuscans sent colonies beyond the Apennines.	Tuscus trans Apenninus colonia mitto.

See 411—413.

Latin into English.

Codrus se in medios^a immisit hostes.

Proba vita via est in cœlum.

Stoïci divisérunt natūram hominis in anīmum et corpus.

T. Manlius fuit perindulgens in patrem.

Milites Cæsaris sub montem succēdunt.

Miltiādes insulas, quæ Cyclādes nominantur, sub Atheniensium redēgit potestātem.

Consul, equo citato^b subter murum hostium ad cohortes advehītur.

Plato cupiditatem subter præcordia locāvit.

Dolor in maximis malis ducitur.

Aves quædam se in mari mergunt.

Decemviri leges in duodēcim tabulis scripsérunt.

Sæpe est etiam sub palliōlo sordido sapientia.

English into Latin.

Darius built a bridge over the river Ister.

Dariūs pons facio in Ister flumen.^c

Verres used to have one garland upon his head, another upon his neck.

Verres corōna habeo^d unus in caput, alter in collum.

Cæsar compelled the enemy to halt beneath the wall.

Cæsar hostis sub murus consisto cogo.

A drawn sword hangs over (his) impious neck.

Destriktus ensis super impius cervix^e pendeo.

Youth easily fall into diseases.

Facile in morbus incido adolescens.

Cæsar withdrew his forces to the nearest hill.

Copia suus Cæsar in propior collis subdūco.

See 415—417.

Latin into English.

Biduum Laodicēæ^a fui.

Appius cæcus multos annos fuit.

Improbōrum^b anīmi solicitudinib⁹ noctes atque dies exeduntur.

Atticus annos triginta medicinā non indiguit.

Urbs Veii^f decem æstātes hiemesque continuas circumseissa est.

Vixit annis viginti novem, imperāvit triennio.

Calpurnius Romam proficiscitur.

Hannibal in hiberna Capuam concessit.

Athenienses bello Persico sua^c omnia quæ movēri poterant, partim Salaminem, partim Træzēnem asportarunt.^d

Galli quondam longè ab suis sedibus Delphos usque profecti sunt.

Lælius et Scipio rus ex urbe evolabant.

English into Latin.

The name of the Pythagoreans flourished many ages.

Multus sæcūlum vigeo Pythagorēus nomen.

There is a place in the prison sunk about twelve feet in the ground.

Sum locus in carcer citer duodēcim pes humus depresso.

Ambassadors were sent to Athens.

Legātus Athēnæ mitto.

Dionysius, when he had plundered the temple of Proserpine, was sailing to Syracuse.

Dionysius, cùm fanum Proserpina expilo, navigo Syracūsæ.

I came to the house of Antony the consul.

Venio consul Antonius domus.

See 421 & 422.

Latin into English.

A primâ aetate me philosophia delectavit.

Cæsar reperiēbat plerosque Belgas esse ortos ab Germanis.

De digito^a annulum detrāho.

Ex Massiliensium classe quinque naves sunt depresso.

Ex vitâ discēdo tanquam ex hospitio, non tanquam ex domo.

Hercules Tibērim^b fluvium, præ se armentum agens, nando^c trajēcit.

Aqua Trebiæ fluminis erat pectoribus tenus.

Majores vestri cum Antiōcho, cum Philippo, cum Atēolis, cum Paenīs bella gessērunt.

Catilinæ ferrum de manib^d extorsimus.

English into Latin.

Pharus is a tower which takes (its) name from the island.

Pharus sum turris, qui nomen ab insula accipio.

The Rhine separates the Helvetian territory from the Germans.

Rhenus ager Helvetius a Germāni dividō.

The prætor rose from (his) seat.

Prætor de sella^e surgo.

The hill was elevated a little from the plain.

Collis paulūlum ex planities edo.

I know not, for joy, where I am.

Præ gaudium ubi sum^f nescio.

The same day he was informed by scouts.

Idem dies^g ab explorātor certus^h fio.

^a 3824.

^b 407.

^c 488.

^d 471.

^e 440.

^f comp

See 424—427.

Latin into English.

Corpōri cibo ac potiōne opus est.

Nunc animis opus est, nunc pectōre firmo.

Nunc virībus usus est, nunc manībus rapīdis.

Pauca^c memoriā digna evenēre.

Epicūrus confirmat, deos membris humānis esse præditos.

O puēri, casūlis et collībus vivīte contenti.

Numidæ plerūmque lacte et ferīnā carne vesceban-tur.

Senectus non gladio, sed consilio et ratiōne utītur.

Sic præsentib⁹ fruāris^b voluptatib⁹, ut futūris non noceas.^c

Accipio excusatōnem quā usus es.

Humōre omnia^a hortensia gaudent.

English into Latin.

There is need of magis-trates. Magistrātus opus sum.

There is no need of exam-ples. Nil^d opus sum exemplum.

In this there is nothing worthy of dispute.^c In hic^c nihil sum dissidium dignus.

Learn to be content with little. Disco parvus sum conten-tus.

Depending on my own opinion, I have erred. Meus opinio fretus erro.

Exert all (your) strength. Utor vis^e totus.

The god delights in an odd number. Numērus deus impar gau-deo.

Every species of vine delights in warmth. Omnis vitis genus lētor tepor.

See 430 & 431.

Latin into English.

Sola laurus fulmine non icitur.

Ignem^a elici vidēmus lapidum conflictu.

Hirundines luto nidos construunt, stramento robōrant.

Luna interpositū terræ repente deficit.

Nihil boni^b otio et ignaviā parātur.

Poma ex arboribus, si sunt cruda, vi avelluntur, si matūra, decidunt.

Aquila volandi^c pernicitate aves omnes excellit.

Fas est ab hoste docēri.

Cimbro et Teutoni a C. Mario pulsi sunt.

Corōna a populo data est.

A cane non magno sēpe tenētur aper.

English into Latin.

He advances with a slow step. *Lentus gradus procēdo.*

We are deceived by the appearance of rectitude. *Decipio species rectum.*

The Parthians passed the Euphrates with nearly all (their) forces. *Parthi Euphrātes transeo cunctus fere copia.*

Bulls defend themselves by (their) horns, boars by (their) tusks, and lions by biting. *Cornu^d taurus, aper dens, morsus leo sui tutor.*

Carthage was destroyed by Scipio. *Carthāgo a Scipio deleo.*

Deiotarus was called king by the senate. *Deiotārus rex a senātus appello.*

See 432--437.

Latin into English.

Insula Delos erat referta divitiis.
 Terrani nox obruit umbris.
 Omnes famâ atque fortunis expertes sumus.
 Nihil honestum esse potest, quod^a justitiâ vacat.
 Scriptores Græci rerum copiâ abundant.
 Censesne te^b ullum invenire posse^c hominem,^d qui^e
 culpâ caret?
 Vacent^f tua facta omni injustitiae genere.
 Deus bonis omnibus explêvit mundum.
 Pacem fecit his conditionibus.
 Julium cum his ad te litéri misi.
 Ille e concilio multis cum millibus ibat.
 Cæsar cum omnibus copiis Helvetios sequi cœpit.

English into Latin.

He errs greatly, at least, in my opinion.	Erro longè meus quidem sententia.
That was done by my advice.	Is' facio consilium meus.
We are free from care.	Vacuus cura sum.
He filled the goblet with pure wine.	Impleo merum patëra.
I do not need advice.	Consilium non egeo.
To be free from fault is a great consolation.	Vaco ^a culpa magnus sum solatiū.
They departed from the camp with great uproar and tumult.	Magnus cum strepitus ac tumultus castra ^b egredior.
Lead forth with you all your (associates.)	Edûco tu cum omnis tuus. ^c

See 438—440.

Latin into English.

Somnus nos omnibus sensibus orbat.
 Nudavit aciem equestri auxilio.
 Magno metu me liberabis.
 Egredere ex urbe, Catilina, libera rempublicam metu.
 Vendidit hic^a auro patriam.
 Magno ubique pretio virtus aestimatur.
 Reges pacem ingenti pecuniâ mercabantur.
 Isocrates orator unam orationem viginti talentis vendidit.
 Hieme ursi in antris dormiunt.
 Postero die Helvetii castra ex eo loco movent.
 Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.
 Postero die hostes in collibus constituerunt.
 Proximo triennio omnes gentes subegit.

English into Latin.

Troy frees herself from grief.	Solvo sui Teucria luctus.
He endeavored to drive Q. Varius from (his) possessions.	Q. Varius pello possessio conor.
He will debar you from these seats.	Tu ille sedes arceo.
The book cost me ten asses.	Liber ego ^c consto decussis.
It is of great value.	Consto ingens merces.
He sold his house for a large sum.	Vendo is domus grandis pecunia.
The same day ambassadors sent by the enemy came to Cæsar.	Idem dies legatus ab hostis missus ad Cæsar venio.

See 441--444 & 446.

Latin into English.

Athēnis et Lacedæmōne nunciāta est victoria.
 Alexander Babylōne mortuus est.
 Cumis sedem figēre destīnat.
 Leonidas cum copiis delectis Thermopylis interiit.
 Dionysius Platōnem Athēnis arcessivit.
 Multas epistolas Romā accēpi.
 Philo domo profūgit, Romamque^a venit.
 Fortè evēnit ut ruri essēmus.
 Omnis humo fumat Neptunia Troja.
 Sidēre pulchrior ille est.
 Quid magis est durum saxo, quid mollius undā?
 O fons Bandusiæ splendidior vitro!
 Quo quis indoctior, eo impudentior.
 Quo plus habent, eo plus cupiunt.

English into Latin.

Atticus, the friend of Cice- ro, lived a long time at Athens.	Atticus Cicero amīcus diu Athēnæ vivo.
Hippocrates, born at Car- thage, was an eminent physician.	Hippocrātes, natus Carthā- go, sum insignis medi- cus.
Cæsar retired from Alex- andria.	Cæsar recipio sui Alexan- drīa.
Æschines, being condem- ned, left Athens, and went to Rhodes.	Æschīnes damnātus Athē- næ cédo, et sui Rhodus conféro.
They were unwilling to go from me.	Domus exeo nolo.
The more difficult any thing is, the more hon- orable.	Qui quis difficilis sum, hic præclārus.

See 360.

Latin into English.

Litēras expecto, quas scripsisti.
 Is amīcus est, qui juvat in rebus adversis.
 Tutus ille non est, quem omnes odērunt.
 Ingrātus est homo, qui non beneficium reddit.
 Solem e mundo tollunt, qui amicitiam e vitā tollunt
 Pompeius, qui a Cæsāre victus est, fugit ad Ægyptum
 Civis est is, qui patriam suam dilīgit.
 Omnes causæ, quas commemōras, justissimæ sunt.
 Flumen est Arar, quod in Rhodānum influit.
 Urbs, quam Romūlus condidit, vocabātur Roma.
 Scit is, qui est in concilio, C. Marcellus.
 Consūles ad eum exercitum, quem in Apuliā habui,
 venērunt.

English into Latin.

He is happy whom God loves.	Felix sum, qui Deus dili- go.
That burden is light which is well borne.	Levis fio, qui benè fero, onus.
Where are those whom you call miserable ?	Ubi sum is, qui miser di- co ?
Why am I compelled to censure the senate, that I have always commend-ed ?	Cur senātus cogo, qui lau- do semper, reprehendo ?
He is brave who conquers himself.	Fortis sum, qui sui vinco.
The hour which has passed cannot return.	Hora, qui prætero, non redeo possum.
I am Miltiades, who con-quered the Persians	Ego sum Miltiades, qui Persæ vinco.

See 452—472.

Latin into English.

Non sum ita hebes ut istuc dicam.

Epaminondas eloquentiā perfēcit, ut auxilio sociōrum Lacedæmonii privarentur.

Pavor erat, ne castra hostis aggredierētur.

Adjūta me, quō id fiat faciliūs.

Nihil est, quin malē narrando possit depravāri.

Avertit equos, priusquam pabūla gustassent Trojæ.

Negat se scire, cùm tamen haud ignōret.

Zenōnem, quum Athēnis essem, audiēbam frequenter.

Cæsar equitātum omnem præmittit, qui videant, quas in partes iter faciant.

Erant, quibus appetentior famæ viderētur.

Caninius fuit mirificā vigilantiā, qui suo toto consulātu somnum non vidērit.

Negat jus esse, qui miles non sit, pugnare cum hoste.

English into Latin.

How does it happen that no one lives contented ?

Quī fio, ut nemo contentus vivo ?

He commands Volusenus to return to him.

Volusēnus mando ut ad sui revertor.

Take care that nothing be wanting to him.

Curo ne quis is desum.

What do you wish that I should do ?

Quis volo facio ?

Many things are of such a kind that no one can foresee their issue.

Multus res sum ejusmēdi, qui exītus nemo provideo possum.

Is there any one who is ignorant of this ?

An sum quisquam, qui hic ignōro ?

See 419, 478, 479.

Latin into English.

Vinci quām vincēre maluit.
 Cur timet flavum Tibērim^a tangēre?
 Ne tentes,^b quod effīci non potest.
 Lupus assuēvit semper rapēre atque abīre.^c
 Omnia^c pecuniā effīci non possunt.
 Sequi gloria non appēti debet.
 Aut prodesse volunt, aut delectāre poētæ.
 Sepulcrum^d Cyri aperīri Alexander jussit.
 Miror tuum fratrem^d non scribēre.
 Credo regem amāre pacem.
 Audīvi necessitatēm esse matrem artium.
 Nemo se avārum esse intelligit.
 Perspicuum est^e hominēm e corpore animōque constāre.

English into Latin.

I cannot be silent.	Taceo nequeo.
Dare to contemn riches.	Audeo contemno opis. ^f
Virtue cannot be lost.	Amitto virtus non possum.
I long to know all (things).	Gestio scio omnis.
All desire to live happily.	Omnis volo vivo beatè.
The stag begins to flee.	Cervus coepi fugio.
Thou knowest that I love truth.	Scio ego amo verum.
Do not forget that thou art Cæsar.	Nolo obliviscor tu ^e sum Cæsar. ^f
They believe that they are neglected.	Credo sui negligo.
I am glad that thou hast returned.	Tu redeo gaudeo.

See 447, 480, 483, 485—490.

Latin into English.

- Hac oratiōne habītā, concilium dimisi.
 Galli, re cognitā, obsidiōnem relinquunt.
 Virtūte exceptā, nihil amicitiā præstabilius putētis.
 Homines abundantes auro^b non sunt idcirco curis^c
 vacui.
 Peritus civitatis regendæ fuit.
 Epaminondas studiōsus erat audiendi.
 Timotheus belli gerendi fuit peritus.
 Musicen natūra ipsa nobis vidētur ad tolerandos labō-
 res dedisse.
 Mens discendo alītur et cogitando.
 Philippus, quum spectātum ludos iret,^d juxta theā-
 trum occīsus est.

English into Latin.

- (Our) work being finished, Opus^e peractus ludo.
 we will play.
 (They) favoring the inter- Favens res^f Carthaginien-
 ests of the Carthagini- sis.
 ans.
 (He) being accused of a Accusātus res^g capitālis.
 capital crime.
 The hope of seeing (one's) Patria spes video.
 country.
 Nitrous water is useful for Aqua nitrōsus utilis sum
 drinking. bibo.
 He hastens to repent, who Ad pœnitēo propēro, qui
 judges precipitately. citō judīco.
 He was recalled to defend Patria defendo, revōco.
 his country.

See 370, 418, 420, 493, 494.

Latin into English.

O vir fortis atque amīcus !
 O Dave, itāne contemnor abs te !
 O fallācem homīnum spem, fragilemque fortūnam, et
 inānes nostras contentiōnes !
 Heu vanītas humāna !
 Heu miserande puer !
 Heu me infelīcem !
 Ecce nova turba atque rixa !
 Ecce misērum homīnem !
 Excūdant alii spirantia molliūs æra.
 Qui benè latuit, benè vixit.
 Furor et ira præcipitāt anīmum.
 Patrem tuum colui, et dilexi.
 Ea vidēre ac perspicēre potestis.
 Cùm accessisset castrāque ponēret.

English into Latin.

O holy Jupiter !	Pro sanctus Jupīter ! ^a
Alas unhappy maid !	Ah virgo infēlix !
O wretched me !	O ego perdītus ! ^b
O hated race !	Heu stirps invīsus ! ^b
They greatly err !	Ille vehementer erro.
So Calchas interprets the omens.	Ita digēro omen Calchas.
Four times it stopped on the very threshold of the gate.	Quater ipse in limen por- ta subsisto.
Still, regardless we persist. In the mean time, the heav- ens revolve.	Insto tamen immēmor. Verto ^c interea cælum. ^d
We are dust and shade.	Pulvis et umbra sum.

READING LESSONS.

THE LIFE OF JOSEPH.

1. *Joseph's Childhood.*

Jacōbus habuit duodēcim filios, inter quos erat Josēphus, quem pater diligēbat præ cetēris filiis, quòd hic natus erat ipsi^e in ejus senectūte, et huic dedit togam versicolōrem.

Quam ob causam Josēphus erat invīsus suis fratribus,^b præsertim postquām narrāvit eis duplex somnium, quo^c futūra ejus magnitūdo portendebātur.

Odērant^d illum tantopēre, ut non possent^e cum eo amicē loqui.

2. *Joseph's Dreams.*

Hæc porro erant Josēphi somnia. “ Ligabāmus,” inquit, “ simul manipūlos in agro : ecce manipūlus meus surgēbat et stabat rectus ; vestri autem manipūli circumst̄ntes venerabantur meum.

“ Postea vidi in somnis solem, lunam, et undēcim stellas adorantes me.”^f

Cui fratres respondērunt, “ Quorsum spectant ista somnia ? Numa tu eris rex noster ? Num subjiciēmur ditiōni^g tuæ ? ”

Fratres igitur invidēbant ei; at pater rem tacitus considerābat.

3. Joseph's Brothers resolve to kill him.

Quādam die^b quum fratres Josēphi pascērent greges procul, ipse remanserat domi.^c Jacōbus misit eum ad fratres, ut sciret^d quomodo se habērent.

Qui videntes Josēphum venientem consilium cepērunt illius occidendi:^e "Ecce," dicēbant, "somniātor venit: occidāmus illum, et projiciāmus in putēum: dicēmus patri, 'Fera devorāvit Josēphum.' Tunc apparēbit quid sua illi prosint somnia."

4. Reuben, his eldest Brother, saves his Life.

Ruben, qui erat natu^a maximus, deterrēbat fratres a tanto scelere.

"Nolite," inquiēbat, "interficere puērum: est enim frater noster: demittite eum potiūs in hanc foveam."

Habēbat in animo liberare Josēphum ex eōrum manūs, et illum extrahere e foveā, atque ad patrem reducere.

Re ipsā his verbis deducti sunt ad mitius consilium.

5. Joseph is sold by his Brothers.

Ubi Josēphus pervenit ad fratres suos, detraxerunt eū togam, quā^c indūtus erat, et detruserunt eum in foveam.

Deinde quum consedissent^d ad sumendum cibum, conspexerunt mercatōres qui petebant Aegyptum cum camēlis pertantibus varia aromāta.

Venit illis^e in mentem Josēphum vendere illis mercatoribus.

a 390.	d 452.	f 484 & 485.	j 393.	mm 487.
b 440.	e 471.	g 451.	k 432.	nn 374.
c 398.	f 393.	l 435.	l 450.	o 380.

**Qui emērunt Josēphum viginti nummis^a argenteis,
eumque duxērunt in Ægyptum.^b**

**6. They send to their Father Joseph's Robe stained
with Blood.**

Tunc fratres Josēphi tinxērunt togam ejus in sanguine hædi, quem occidērunt, et misērunt eam ad patrem^c cum his verbis : “ Invenīmus hanc togam : vide an toga filii tui sit.”^d

Quam quum agnovisset, pater exclamāvit : “ Toga filii mei est : fera pessima devorāvit Josēphum.” Deinde scidit vestem, et induit cilicium.

Omnes libéri ejus convenērunt ut lenīrent dolōrem patris ; sed Jacōbus noluit accipere consolatiōnem ; dixitque, “ Ego descendam mōrens cum filio meo in se-pulchrum.”

7. Potiphar buys Joseph.

Putiphār Ægyptius emit Josēphum a mercatorib⁹.

Deus autem favit Putiphāri^e causā^f Josēphi : omnia ei prospērē succedēbant.

Quamobrem Josēphus benignè habitus est ab hero, qui præfēcit eum domui^g suæ.

Josēphus ergo administrābat rem familiārem Putiphāris : omnia fiēbant ad nutum ejus, nec Putiphār ulljus negotii curam gerēbat.

8. Joseph is accused, and cast into Prison.

Josēphus erat insigni et pulchrâ facie :^h uxor Putiphāris eum pelliciēbat ad flagitium.

Josēphus autem nolēbat assentīri imprōbæ mulieri.ⁱ

Quādam die mulier apprehendit oram pallii ejus; at Josēphus relīquit pallium in manībus ejus, et fugit.

Mulier irāta inclamāvit servos, et Josēphum accusāvit apud virum, qui nimiūm credūlus conjēcit Josēphum in carcere.

9. *The Dreams of two of Pharaoh's Officers.*

Erant in eōdem carcere duo ministri regis Pharaonis; alter prærerat pincernis,^a alter pistoribus.

Utrique obvēnit divinūtus somnium eādem nocte.

Ad quos quum venisset^b Josēphus manē, et animadvertisset^c eos tristiōres solito,^d interrogāvit quānam esset^e mœstitia causa?

Qui respondērunt: "Obvēnit nobis somnium, nec quisquam est qui illud nobis interpretētur."

"Nonne," inquit Josēphus, "Dei solius est prænoscere^f res futuras? Narrāte mihi somnia vestra."

10. *Joseph explains the Chief Butler's Dream.*

Tum prior sic exposuit Josēpho somnium suum.

"Vidi in quiete vitem in quā erant tres palmītes; ea paulātim protūlit gemmas; deinde flores erupērunt, ac denique uvæ maturescēbant.

"Ego exprimēbam uvas in scyphum Pharaonis, eiique porrigēbam."

"Esto bono animo,"^g inquit Josēphus, "post tres dies Pharaon te restituet in gradum pristīnum: te rogo ut meminēris mei."^h

11. *He explains the Dream of the Chief Baker.*

Alter quoque narrāvit somnium suum Josēpho.

"Gestābam in capite tria canistra, in quibus erant cibi

^a 392.
^b 459.

^c 494.
^d 444.

^e 471.
^f 376.

^g 475.
^h 375.

ⁱ 382.

quos p̄stōres solent conficēre. Ecce autem aves cī cum volitābant, et cibos illos comedēbant.”

Cui Josēphus: “ Hæc est interpretatio istius somniū: tria canistra sunt tres dies, quibus elapsis Pharao te feriet secūri, et affiget ad palum, ubi aves pascentur carne tuā.”^b

12. *The Accomplishment of the two Dreams.*

Die tertio, qui dies natālis Pharaōnis erat, splendīdum convivium parandum^c fuit.

Tunc rex memīnit ministrōrum suōrum, qui erant in carcere.

Restituit præfecto pincernārum ejus munus; alterū verò secūri percussum suspendit ad palum. Ita res somnium comprobāvit.

Tamen præfectus pincernārum oblītus est Josēphi,^d nec illius in se meriti^e recordātus est.

13. *King Pharaoh's Dreams.*

Post biennium rex ipse habuit somnium.

Videbātur sibi adstāre Nilo flumīni; et ecce emer- gēbant de flumīne septem vaccæ pingues, quæ pasce- bantur in palūde. Deinde septem aliæ vaccæ macilenta exiērunt ex eōdem flumīne, quæ devorārunt^f priōres.

Pharao experrectus rursum dormīvit, et alterū habuit somnium.

Septem spicæ plenæ enascebantur in uno culmo, aliæque totidem exiles succrescēbant, et spicas plenas consumēbant.

14. *The Chief Butler speaks of Joseph to the King.*

Ubi illuxit, Pharao perturbātus convocāvit omnes

conjectōres Ægypti, et narrāvit illis somnium; at nemo potērat illud interpretāri.

Tunc præfectus pincernārum dixit regi: "Confiteor peccātum meum: quum ego et præfectus pistōrum essēmus in carcere, uterque^a somnia vīmus eādem nocte.

"Erat ibi puer Hebræus, qui nobis sapienter interpretatus est somnia; res enim interpretationem comprobāvit."

15. Joseph interprets the King's Dreams.

Rex arcessīvit Josēphum, eīque narrāvit utrumque somnium. Tum Josēphus Pharaōni: "Duplex," inquit, "somnium unam atque eandem rem significat.

"Septem vaccæ pingues et septem spicæ plenæ sunt septem anni^b ubertatis mox venturæ: septem verò vaccæ macilentaæ et septem spicæ exiles sunt totidem anni famis, quæ ubertatem secutūra est.

"Itaque, rex,^c præfice toti Ægypto virum sapientem et industrium, qui partem frugum recondat^d in horreis publicis, servetque diligenter in subsidium famis secuturæ."

16. Joseph is made Overseer of all Egypt.

Regi placuit consilium; quare dixit Josēpho^e: "Num quisquam est in Ægypto te^f sapientior? Nemo certè fungētur melius illo munere."

"En tibi trado curam regni mei."

Tum detraxit e manu suâ annūlum, et Josēphi digito inseruit; induit illum veste byssinâ, collo^g torquem aureum circumdedit, eumque in curru suo secundum collocavit.

Josēphus erat triginta annos^h natus, quum summam potestatē a rege accēpit.ⁱ

^a 347.

^c 371.

^e 465.

^g 496.

ⁱ 415.

^d 420.

^f 444.

^h 390.

^j 458.

• 14 *

17. Joseph reserves a Part of the Corn, which he afterwards sells.

Josēphus perlustrāvit omnes AĒgypti regiōnes, et per septem annos ubertatis congescit maximam frumenti copiam.

Secūta est inopia septem annōrum, et in orbe universo fames ingravescēbat.

Tunc AĒgyptii, quos premēbat egestas, adiērunt regem,^a postulantes cibum.

Quos^b Pharao remittēbat ad Josēphum.

Hic autem aperuit horrea, et AĒgyptiis frumenta vendīdit.

18. Jacob sends his Sons into Egypt to buy Corn.

Ex aliis quoque regionibus conveniebātur in AĒgyptum ad emendam^c annōnam.

Eādem necessitatē compulsus Jacōbus misit illuc filios suos.

Itāque profecti sunt fratres Josēphi; sed pater retinuit domi natu minīnum, qui vocabātur Benjamīnus.^d

Timēbat enim ne quid mali ei accidēret in itinēre.

Benjamīnus ex eādem matre natus erat quā Josēphus, ideōque ei longe carior erat quām cetéri fratres.

19. Joseph pretends to take them for Spies.

Decem fratres, ubi in conspectum Josēphi venērunt, eum proni venerāti sunt.

Agnōvit eos Josēphus, nec ipse est cognitus ab eis.^e

Noluit indicāre statim quis esset,^f sed eos interrogāvit tanquam alienos: “Unde venistis, et quo consilio?”

a 407.

b 362.

c 484.

d 371.

e 431.

f 471.

Qui respondérunt: "Profecti sumus e régione Chanaan ut emāmus frumentum."

"Non est ita," inquit Josēphus; "sed venistis huc animo hostili: vultis explorāre nostras urbes et loca Ægypti parum munīta."

At illi: "Minimè," inquiunt: "nihil mali meditāmur, duodēcim fratres sumus; minimus retentus est domi a patre: alius verò non supērest."

20. Joseph detains Simeon.

Illud Josēphum angēbat quòd Benjamīnus cum cetēris non adērat.

Quare dixit eis: "Experiār an verum dixerītis:^a maneat^b unus ex vobis obses apud me, dum adducātur^c huc frater vester minimus; cetēri abīte cum frumento."

Tunc cœpérunt inter se dicēre: "Meritò hæc patīmur: crudēles fuīmus in fratrem nostrum; nunc pœnam hujus scelēris luīmus."

Putābant hæc verba^d non intelligi a Josēpho, quia per interprētem cum eis loquebātur.

Ipse autem avertit se parumper et flevit.

21. Joseph's Brothers return Home.

Josēphus jussit fratum saccos^e implēri tritico,^f e pecuniam, quam attulérant, repōni in ore saccōrum, addidit insūper cibaria in viam.

Deinde dimisit eos, præter Simeōnem, quem retinuit obſideñ.^g

Itaque profecti sunt fratres Josēphi, et, quum venis- sent ad patrem, narravērunt ei omnia^h quæ sibi accid- ērant.

Quum aperuissent saccos, ut effundērent frumenta, mirantes reperērunt pecuniam.

^a 471.

^b 451.

^c 457

^d 419.

^e 439.

^f 404

^g 357.

22. Jacob will not suffer Benjamin to depart.

Jacōbus, ut audīvit Benjamīnum arcessi a præfecto^a Ægypti, cum gemītu questus est.

“Orbum me libēris^b fecistis: Josēphus mortuus est; Simeon retentus est in Ægypto; Benjamīnum vultis abducere.

“Hæc omnia mala in me recidunt; non dimittam Benjamīnum; nam si quid ei adversi accidērit in viā, non potēro ei^c superstes vivere, sed dolore oppressus moriar.”

23. His Sons urge him to consent.

Postquam consumpti sunt cibi quos attulérant, Jacōbus dixit filiis suis: “Proficiscimini itérum in Ægyptum, ut emātis cibos.”

Qui respondérunt: “Non possūmus adire præfēctum^d Ægypti sine Benjamīno; ipse enim jussit illum ad se addūci.”^f

“Cur,” inquit pater, “mentiōnem fecisti de fratre vestro minīmo?”

“Ipse,” inquiunt, “nos interrogāvit an pater vivēret,* an alium fratrem haberēmus.* Respondimus ad ea quæ sciscitabātur; non potuimus præscīre eum dictūrum esse: ‘Adducite huc fratrem vestrum.’”

24. Jacob at last consents to Benjamin's Departure.

Tunc Judas, unus e filiis Jacōbi, dixit patri: “Com-mitte mihi puērum: ego illum recipio in fidem meam: ego servābo, ego redūcam illum ad te; quod nisi fecē-ro,^g hujus rei culpa in me residēbit: si voluisses^h eum statim dimittēre, jam secundò huc rediissēnius.”

Tandem victus pater annuit; “Quoniam necesse

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive?

^a 431. ^b 436. ^c 389. ^d 407. ^e 419. ^f 479^½. ^g 212. ^h 456.

est," inquit, "proficiscatur Benjaminus vobiscum, deferre viro munera et duplum pretium, ne forte errore factum sit* ut vobis redderetur* prior pecunia."

25. Joseph orders a Feast to be prepared for his Brothers.

Nunciatum est Josepho eosdem viros advenisse,* et cum eis^b parvulum fratrem.

Jussit Josephus eos introduci in domum, et lautum parari convivium.

Illi metuebant ne arguerentur* de pecuniâ quam in saccis repererant: quare purgaverunt se apud dispensatorem Josephi.

"Jam semel," inquiunt, "huc venimus: reversi domum^c invenimus pretium frumenti in saccis: nescimus quonam casu id factum fueroit: * sed eandem pecuniam reportavimus."

Quibus dispensator ait: "Bono animo estote." Deinde adduxit ad illos Simeonem, qui retentus fueroat.

26. They are admitted to Joseph's Presence.

Deinde Josephus ingressus est in conclave, ubi sui eum fratres exspectabant, qui eum venerati sunt^d offrentes munera.

Josephus eos clementer salutavit, interrogavitque: "Salvusne est senex ille, quem vos patrem^e habetis? Vivitne adhuc?"

Qui respondérunt: "Salvus est pater noster, adhuc vivit."

Josephus autem, conjectis in Benjaminum oculis,* dixit: "An iste est frater vester minimus, qui domi remanserat apud patrem?" Et rursus: "Deus sit tibi propitius, fili^f mi;" et abiit festinans, quia commotus erat animo, et lacrymæ erumpébant.

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive?

^a 475.

^c 417.
^d 226.

^e 45.

^f 211.

27. Joseph orders his Cup to be placed in Benjamin's Sack.

Josēphus lotā facie^a regressus continuit se, et jussit appōni cibos. Tum distribuit escam unicuique fratrū^b suorū; sed pars Benjamīni erat multo major quām ceterōrum.

Peracto convivio, Josēphus dat negotium dispensatōri ut saccos eōrum impleat frumento, pecuniam simul repōnat, et insūper scyphum suum argenteum in sacco Benjamīni recondat.^c

Ille fecit diligenter quod jussus fuērat.

28. Joseph sends in Pursuit of them.

Fratres Josēphi sese in viam dedērant, necdum procul ab urbe abērant.

Tunc Josēphus vocāvit dispensatōrem domūs suę, eīque dixit: "Persequēre viros, et quum eos assecūtus fuēris,^d illis dic̄to: 'Quare injuriam pro beneficio rependistis?

"Subripuistis scyphum argenteum quo^e dominus meus utītur: imprōbē fecistis."

Dispensātor mandāta Josēphi perfēcit; ad eos contēstis ad volāvit; furtum exprobrāvit; rei indignitātem exposuit.

29. The Cup is found in Benjamin's Sack.

Fratres Josēphi respondērunt dispensatōri: "Istud scelēris longē a nobis aliēnum est: nos, ut tute scis, retulimus bonā fide^f pecuniam repertam in saccis; tantum abest ut furāti simus scyphum domini tui: apud quem furtum deprehensum fuērit, is morte muletur."

Continuò saccos depōnunt et aperiunt, q̄ ille scrutātus, invēnit scyphum in sacco Benjamīni.

30. They return to the City, overwhelmed with Grief.

Tunc fratres Josēphi mœrōre oppressi revertuntur in urbem.

Adducti ad Josēphum, sese abjecērunt ad pedes illius. Quibus ille : “Quomodo,” inquit, “potuistis hoc scelus admittēre ?”

Judas respondit : “Fateor : res est manifesta ; nullam possūmus excusatōnem afferre, nec audēmus petere veniam aut sperāre : nos omnes erimus servi tui.”

“Nequāquam,”* ait Josēphus : “sed ille apud quem inventus est scyphus erit mihi servus : vos autem abīte libéri ad patrem vestrum.”

31. Judah offers himself a Slave instead of Benjamin.

Tunc Judas accēdens propriū ad Josēphum : “Te oro,” inquit, “domine mi,” ut bonā cum veniā me audias.

“Pater unīcē diligēt puērum ; nolēbat primō eum dīmittēre ; non potui id^b ab eo impetrāre, nisi postquam spopondi eum tutum ab omni pericūlo fore : si redierimus ad patrem sine puerō, ille mœrōre confeetus moriētur.

“Te oro atque obsēcro ut sinas puērum abīre, meque pro eo addicas in servitūtem : ego pōnam, quā dignus est, exolvam.”

32. Joseph makes himself known to his Brothers.

Interea Josēphus continēre se vix potērat : quare jussit Ægyptios adstantes recedēre.

Tum flens dixit magnā voce : “Ego sum Josēphus ; vivitne adhuc pater meus ?”

Non potērant respondēre fratres ejus nimio timōre perturbāti.

* What does this adverb modify ?

a 211.

b 357.

Quibus ille amicè : " Accedite," inquit, " ad me : ego sum Josēphus, frater vester, quem vendidistis mercatoribus euntibus in Ægyptum : nolite timere ; Dei providentiā id factum est, ut ego saluti vestræ consulērem."

33. Joseph directs them to bring his Father to Egypt

Josēphus hæc locūtus fratrem suum Benjaminū complexus est, eumque lacrȳmis^a conspersit.

Deinde cetēros quoque fratres collacrȳmans osculatus est. Tum demum illi cum eo fidenter locuti sunt.

Quibus Josēphus : " Ite," inquit, " properate ad patrem meum, eīque nunciāte filium suum vivēre, et apud Pharaonem plurimū posse; persuadēte illi ut in Ægyptum cum omni familiā^b commigret."

34. Pharaoh sends Presents and Chariots to Jacob.

Fama de adventu fratrum Josēphi ad aures regis pervenit; qui dedit eis munera preferenda ad patrem cum his mandatis^b:

"Adducite huc patrem vestrum et omnem ejus familiam, nec multū curāte supellectilem vestram, quia omnia, quæ opus erunt vobis, præbitūrus sum, et omnes opes Ægypti vestræ erunt."

Misit quoque currus ad vehendum^c senem, et parvulos, et mulieres.

35. His Brothers inform their Father that Joseph is still alive.

Fratres Josēphi festinantes reversi sunt ad patrem suum, eīque nunciavérunt Josēphum vivēre, et principem esse totius Ægypti.

Ad quem nuncium Jacōbus, quasi e gravi somno

excitatus obstupuit, nec primò filiis rem narrantibus fidem adhibebat; sed postquam vidi plaustra et dona sibi a Josèpho missa, recépit animum, et, "Mihi satis est," inquit, "si vivit adhuc Josephus meus: ibo et vi-débo eum, antequam moriar."

36. Jacob goes into Egypt with all his Family.

Jacōbus profectus cum filiis et nepotibus pervenit in Agyptum, et præmisit Judam ad Josèphum, ut eum faceret certiorem de adventu suo.

Confestim Josèphus processit obviām patri, quem ut vidi, in collum ejus se conjecit, et flens flentem complexus est.

Tum Jacōbus: "Satìs diu vixi," inquit, "nunc æquo animo moriar, quoniam conspectu tuo frui mihi licuit, et te mihi superstitem relinquo."

37. Joseph announces to the King the Arrival of his Father.

Josèphus adiit Pharaonem, eique nunciavit patrem suum advenisse: constituit etiam quinque e fratribus suis coram rege.

Qui eos interrogavit quidnam opēris habérerent: illi respondérunt se esse pastores.

Tum rex dixit Josèpho: "Agyptus in potestate tuâ est: cura ut pater et fratres tui in optimo loco habitent; et si qui sint inter eos gnavi et industrii, trade eis curam pecorum meorum."

38. Joseph presents his Father to Pharaoh.

Josèphus adduxit quoque patrem suum ad Pharaonem, qui salutatus a Jacōbo percontatus est ab eo, quâ esset ætate?

Jacōbus respondit regi: "Vixi centum et triginta annos, nec adeptus sum senectūtem bēatam avōrum meōrum :" tum bene precātus regi discessit ab eo.

Josēphus autem patrem et fratres suos collocāvit in optimā parte Ægypti, eisque omnium rerum abundantiam suppeditāvit.

39. *Jacob requests to be interred in the Tomb of his Fathers.*

Jacōbus vixit septem et decem annos postquam commigrārat^a in Ægyptum.

Ubi sensit mortem sibi imminēre, arcessīto Josēpho, dixit: "Si me amas, jura te id factūrum esse, quod a te petam,^b scilicet ut ne me sepelias in Ægypto, sed corpus meum transfēras ex hāc regiōne, et condas in sepulcro majōrum meōrum."

Josēphus autem: "Faciam," inquit, "quod jubes, pater."

"Jura ergo mihi," ait Jacōbus, "te certò id factūrum esse."

Josēphus jurāvit in verba patris.

40. *Joseph pays his last Duties to his Father.*

Ut vidit Josēphus extinctum patrem, ruit super eum flens, et osculātus est eum, luxitque illum diu.

Deinde præcēpit medicis^c ut condīrent corpus, et ipse cum fratribus multisque Ægyptiis patrem deportāvit in regiōnem Chanaan.

Ibi funus fecérunt cum magno planctu, et sepeliērunt corpus in speluncā, ubi jacēbant Abrahāmus et Isaäcus, reversique sunt in Ægyptum.

41. *Joseph consoles his Brothers.*

Post mortem patris timēbant fratres Josēphi ne ulciscerētur injuriam, quam accepērat: misērunt igitur ad illum rogantes nomīne patris, ut eam obliscerētur, sibīque condonāret.

Quibus Josēphus respondit: "Non est quod timeātis; vos quidem malo in me animō fecistis; sed Deus convertit illud in bonum: ego vos alam et familias vestras."

Consolātus est eos plurīmis verbis, et leniter cum illis locūtus est.

42. *The Death of Joseph.*

Josēphus vixit annos centum et decem; quumque esset morti proximus, convocāvit fratres suos, et illos admonuit se brevi moritūrum esse.

"Ego," inquit, "jam morior: Deus vos non desēret, sed erit vobis^b præsidio, et dedūcet vos aliquando ex Ægypto in regionem, quam patribus nostris promī: it: oro vos atque obtestor ut illuc ossa mea deportētis."

Deinde placidē obiit: corpus ejus conditum est, et in ferētro posītum.

F A B L E S .

1. *The Fly.*

Quadrīgæ aliquot in stadio currēbant, quibus^a musca insidēbat. Maximo autem pulvēre^c ab equis et currībus excitāto, musca dixit: "Quantam vim pulvēris^d excitāvi!"

Hæc fabūla ad eos spectat, qui, cùm ignāvi sint,^a
aliēnam tamen gloriam sibi vindicāre solent.

2. *The Hawk and the Countryman.*

Accipiter cùm columbam præcipiti insequerētur^b
volātu,^c villam^d quandam ingressus a rustico^e captus
est, quem blandè, ut se dimittēret,^f obsecrābat: "Non
enim te læsi," dicens.^g Cui rusticus: "Nec hæc,"
respondit, "te læsērat."

Meritò^h pœnâ afficiuntur, qui innocentesⁱ lædēre^j
conantur.

3. *The Lion, the Ass, and the Hare.*

Cùm quadrupēdes bellum contra volūctes^k suscepissent,^l et leo dux^m copias suas recensēret,ⁿ asinus et
lepus præteribant.^o Ursus interrogāvit, ad quasnam
res his^p uti posset?^q Leo respondit: "Asino utar
tūbicīne,^r et lepore tabellario."

Nemo est tam parvus et humiliis,^s cuius^t opéra non
in aliquâ re utilis esse possit.^u

4. *The Ass, the Ape, and the Mole.*

Querente asino, se cornibus^v carēre;^w simia verò,
caudam sibi deesse; "Tacēte," inquit talpa, "qui
me oculis^x captam esse videātis."^y

<i>a</i> 458.	<i>e</i> 480.	<i>i</i> 493.	<i>m</i> 410.	<i>q</i> 367.	<i>t</i> 360.	<i>w</i> 479.
<i>b</i> 390.	<i>f</i> 431.	<i>j</i> 432.	<i>n</i> 459.	<i>r</i> 426.	<i>u</i> 460.	<i>x</i> 435.
<i>c</i> 459.	<i>g</i> 452.	<i>k</i> 356.	<i>o</i> 347.	<i>s</i> 471.	<i>v</i> 437.	<i>y</i> 399 & 390.
<i>d</i> 430.	<i>h</i> 400.	<i>l</i> 478.	<i>p</i> 494.			

5. *The Reed and the Oak.*

Disceptabant de robore quercus et arundo. Quercus exprobrabat arundini^a mobilitatem,^b et^c quod ea ad quamvis exiguae auram tremeret.^d Arundo tacebat. Paulò post procella furit, et quercum, quæ ei^e resistet,^f radicibus evellit; arundo autem, quæ cedret^g vento, locum servat.

6. *The Nightingale and the Goldfinch.*

Luscinia et acanthis ante fenestram in caveis inclusæ pendebant. Luscinia incipit cantum suum jucundissimum. Pater rogat filiolum,^h utra aviumⁱ tam suaviter canat,^j et ostendit utramque. Filius statim respondet: "Sanè hæc acanthis est, quæ sonos illos suavissimos edit; pennis enim habet pulcherrimas. Altera vero avis sat satis prodit pennis,^k se suaviter canere^l non posse."^m

Hæc fabula reprehendit illos, qui homines ex vestibus, formâ, et conditione tantum aestimant.

7. *The Cuckoo and the Starling.*

Sturnum, qui ex urbe aufuḡerat, cuculus interrogavit: "Quidⁿ dicunt homines de cantu nostro? quid^o de luscinia?" Sturnus: "Maximopere," inquit, "laudant omnes cantum ejus." "Quid^p de alauda?" "Permulti," respondet sturnus, "hujus etiam cantum laudant." "Et quid de coturnice dicunt?" "Non desunt,^q qui voce ejus delectentur."^r "Quid tan-

390.

391.

471.

419.

399.

392.

468.

360.

478.

364.

400.

3624, 405, 400.

430.

479.

466.

374.

377.

dem," rogat cuculus, "de me judicant?" "Hoc," inquit sturnus, "dicere nequeo; nusquam enim tui fit mentio." Iratus igitur cuculus: "Ne inultus," inquit, "vivam," semper de me ipse loquar."

Hæc fabula eos spectat, qui semper de se suisque meritis loquuntur.

8. *The Wolf, the Dog, and the Shepherd.*

Opilio quidam sævâ lue^b totum suum gregem perdi- dera. Quod^c cùm lupus cognovisset, ad opilionem accessit, dolorem socium ei significatūrus.^d "Ergo verum^e est," inquit, "te tantam fecisse jactūram, totumque ovium gregem perdidisse? Heu! quām tu/ me^f miseret! Quantus est dolor meus!" "Gratias ago," respondit opilio; "video te^g calamitatē meā ve- hementer commōtum."^h "Semper enim," addit canis, "dolore afficitur lupus, ubi ex aliōrum calamitatē ipse jactūram facit."

9. *The Pike and the Dolphin.*

Lucius, in amne quodam vivens, pulchritudine,ⁱ magnitudine ac robore ceteros ejusdem fluminis pisces longè excedēbat. Unde cuncti eum^k admirabantur, et tanquam regem præcipue prosequerantur honore.^l Quare in superbiam elatus, majorem principatum cœpit appetere. Relicto igitur amne,^m in quo multos annosⁿ regnaverat, mare est ingressus, ut et ipsius imperium sibi vindicaret. Sed offendens delphīnū^o miræ magnitudinis, qui in illo regnabat, ita perier- factus est, ut, quām poterat celerrimè, in amnum refugeret,^q unde non amplius ausus est exire.

^a 452.^d 481.^g 401.^j 435.^m 447.^b 430.^e 358.^h 419.^k 399.ⁿ 415.^c 361 & 362.^f 380.ⁱ Supply esse.^l 432.^o Supply

Hæc fabüla nos admönet, ut rebus^c nostris contenti
ea ne appetāmus,^b quæ nostris viribus^c longè sunt ma-
jöra.

10. *The dying Wolf and the Fox.*

Lupus moribundus vitam antè actam perpendēbat.
“ Malus quidem fui,” inquit, “ neque tamen pessimus.
Multæ malè feci, fateor, sed multum etiam boni^d per-
petravi. Agnus aliquando balans, qui a grege aber-
ravérat, tam propè ad me accedēbat, ut facile devo-
rare possem, sed parcēbam illi.” Eòdem tempore^e
convicia ab ove^f quâdam in me jactata lequissimo fe-
rēbam animo,^g licet a canibus nihil mihi^h metuendum
esset.” “ Atque hæc omnia ego testari possum,” inquit
vulpes. “ Probè enim rem memini. Nimirum tum
temporisⁱ accidit,^k cùm os illud devorātum fâuce mœ-
ret, ad quod^l extrahendum gruis opem implorare coge-
bāris.”

11. *The Apes and the two Travellers.*

Mendax^m et veraxⁿ simul iter^o facientes fortè in simi-
ōrum^p terram venérant. Quum unus e turbâ, qui se
regem simiōrum fecerat, eos vidisset, tenēri eos^q jussit,
ut audiret quid de se homīnes dicērent. Simul jubet
omnes adstāre simios^r longo ordine^s dextrâ lœvâque;
sed sibi^t poni thronum, ut homīnum reges facere vidē-
rat quondam. Tum homīnes in medium adductos ro-
gat: “ Qualisnam vobis^u esse videor, hospites?” Respondit
mendax: “ Rex^v vidēris maximus.” “ Quid^w
hi quoq[ue] mīhi apparere vides?” “ Hi comites tui sunt,
hi legati et militum duces.” Mendacio laudātus cum
turbâ suâ,^x impērat munus dari adulatōri. Tum ad-

a 425.	d 377.	f 431.	j 462.	m 356.	p 419.	s 490.
b 452.	e 391.	h 430.	k 364.	n 480.	q 430.	t 371.
c 444.	g 440.	l 396.	o 487.	o 379.	r 390.	u 434.

verācem simius: "Et qualis tibi videor ego et illi, quos stare ante me vides?" Respondit ille: "Verus tu es simius, et simii omnes illi, qui similes tibi." Irātus rex impērat illum dentib⁹ et unguib⁹ lacerari, quod vera dixerat.

Veritas multis odiōsa est.

12. *The Nightingale and the Cuckoo.*

Luscinia verno quodam die dulcissimè canere cœpit. Puéri aliquot haud procul abērant in valle lusitantes. Hi cùm lusui^b essent intenti, lusciniæ cantu nihil^c movebantur. Non multò pòst cuculus cœpit cuculare. Continuò puéri lusu neglecto ei acclamare,^a vocemque cuculi identidem imitari. "Audisne, luscinia," inquit cuculus, "quanto me isti plausu excipient, quantopere cantu meo delectentur?" Luscinia, quæ nollet^e cum eo altercari, nihil impediēbat, quò minus ille suam vocem miraretur.^d Interea pastor fistulâ canens cum puellâ^f lento gradu præteriit. Cuculus itērum vociferatur novas laudes captans. At puella pastorem allocuta: "Malè sit,"^g inquit, "huic cuculo,ⁱ qui cantum tuum odiōsā voce interstrēpit." Quo audito cùm cuculus in pudorem conjectus conticuisset,^h luscinia tam suaviter canere cœpit, ut se ipsam superare velle videretur.^k Pastor fistulam depōnens: "Considāmus^j hīc," inquit, "sub arbore," et lusciniam audiāmus." Tum pastor et puella cantum lusciniæ certātim laudare cœperunt, et diu taciti intentis auribus^l sedent. Ad postrēnum adeò capta est puella sonorum dulcedine,^m ut lacrymæ quoque erumpèrent.ⁿ Tum luscinia ad cuculum conversa: "Videsne," inquit, "quantum ab imperitorum opinionibus prudentiorum iudicia dissentit?" Una sanè ex istis lacrymis, quāvis muta,

^a Supply dixit.

^b 389.

^c 409.

^d Supply cœperunt.

^e 420.

^f 471

^g 468.

^h 452.

ⁱ 434.

^j 467.

^k 451.

^l 398.

^m 459.

ⁿ 411.

^o 430.

locupletior tamen est artis meæ testis, quām inconditus
iste puerōrum clamor, quem tantopēre jactābas."

Monet fabūla, magnōrum artificum opēra non ex
vulgi opinione, sed ex prudentum existimatiōne esse
censenda."

13. *The Sun and the Stars.*

De principātu contendēbant sidēra;
Sol oritur: omnis cessat hīc contentio.
Procērum superbia deficit, cùm rex adest.

14. *The Dog and the two Hares.*

Unum insecūtus in campo lepōrem canis,
Videt altērum, et eum similiter studet insēqui;
Dum verò utrumque capēre vult, neutrum capit.
Sibi ipsa semper aviditas nimia officit.

15. *The Lizard and the Tortoise.*

"Tui^b me^c misēret," aiēbat testudini
Lacerta, "quæ, quocunque libeat^d vadere,
Tuam ipsa tecum ferre cogāris domum."
"Quod utile," inquit illa, "non grave est onus."

WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT

1. Londinî e mercatoribus ditioribus aliquis puērum
orbum et egēnum recēpit in familiam. Qui^e cùm per

statulam nemini^a posset op̄eram aliquam commodare, negligunt eum, atque in ædibus sinunt libere vagari. Is verò, cui^b Richardus Vittington nomen fuit, hoc sibi sponte^c sumsit negotii,^d ut acus abjectaque funiculorum præsegmina legere curiosèque custodiret. Quodsi acuum dyodecadem aut funiculorum fasciculum colle-gisset, ad herum detulit. Herus verò hac re delectabatur, quippe qui pūerum olim parcum futurum^e et fidèletem, inde intelligeret.^f Atque ab eo inde tempore magis eum curare,^g imò diligere.^h

2. Interea verò accidit, ut ostiarius vellet pullos felinos in aquas projicere. Adit herumⁱ puer, rogatque ut permittat sibi felem parvulam educare, quam adultam vendat.^j Quo^k annuente alit puer et edūcit feliculam. Aliquo tempore^l post navim^m parat herus, quā peregrinas in terras merces venumⁿ mittēret.^o Qui^p cùm in eo esset, ut navim, rectēne ea instructa sit,^q necne, lustraret, obviām ei^r fit puer felem in sinu gerens. "Quid?" acclamat herus, "an non et tu habes, Richard,^s quod venum^t mittas?" "Ah! bene quidem tute scis," respondet puer, "egēnum me^u esse, neque habere quidquam, præterquam hanc felem." "Quidni hancce tuam felem misēris?" Quo audito puer accelerat ad navim, felemeque impōnit.

3. Solvit navi, atque post menses aliquot ad terram hactenus incognitam appellit. Escendunt, regem hic regnare comperiunt. Qui^v cùm audisset^w peregrinos^x appulisse, arcessit eōrum^y aliquos, mensæque^z adhibet. At verò in maximâ cibariorum copiâ vix gustandi^{aa} ea^{bb} fuit potestas. Namque omne cubiculum obſidebatur muribus, iisque proterve gregatimque discedebant^{cc} in mensâ, cibum invadēbant, quin bolum convivium manu

^a 390.^b 396.^c 433.^d 377.^e Supply esse.^f 468.^g Supply cepit.^h 407.ⁱ 465.^j 362.^k 440.^l 117.^m Supply ad.ⁿ 471.^o 398.^p 420.^{aa} 485^{bb} 483^{cc} 481^{dd} 480

præripiēbant. Neque rationem quisquam invenire potuit opprimendi^a hæc animalia, quāmvis ingentem pecuniæ vim præmio^b rex proposuisset.^c Id ubi hospites animadvertērent,^d regi dixērunt attulisse sese^e animal, quod mures hos ad unum omnes facile posset^f delēre.

4. Apportāta dein felis hem! quam stragem dedit murium! post semihōram nullus erat in toto cubiculo, quem vidēres^g audiresve. Quā re^h rex perinde ac de regno aliquo donāto gaudet, atque felem ducenties mille imperialibusⁱ emit, ut qui esset^j supra fidem opulentus. Quo^k facto domum^l nautæ properavērunt. Quòd si mercātor ille Londiniensis, navarchus,^m fraudulentus fuisse et fallax homo, rem omnem,ⁿ ut gesta erat, Richardum^o celasset,^p aurumque ad suos usus convertisset.^q Sed probiōrem eo^r hominem q̄ix invenissem.^s Nam simul atque audiērat, quantam pecuniam nautæ^t e fele fecissent,^u puero^v arcessito rem^w omnejn apērit, spondetque sese^x aurum ipsi justo tempore redditūrum.^y

5. Jubet eum^z mercatūram^{aa} doceri, et cùm pergēret puer in fide, assiduitate, et parsimoniâ, dedit adulto ei filiam, quam habēbat unam, in matrimonium, eumque decēdens herēdem^{bb} ex asse instituit. Atque ita Richardus Vittington facultates sibi comparāvit quām amplissimas eâ, quam a pueritiâ inde adamārat,^{cc} parsimoniâ. Fors quidem hac in re partem haud levissimam sibi deposit, neque tamen non parsimonia puéri fuit eōrum, quæ evenērunt, causa prima. Namque nemo nisi parcus felem, quō posset^{dd} olim vendēre eam, aluisset;^{ee} neque impetrāsset fortè ab hero, nisi antē ejus favōrem parsimoniâ suâ sibi conciliāsset, potestātem feliculam^{ff} hanc pro suâ habendi.^{gg} Atque adeò casus illa prōsperrimus non evenisset.

¶ 469.	g 419.	i 439.	m 347.	q 440.	u 253, N.
¶ 397.	f 472.	j 468.	n 405.	r Supply ass.	v 459.
¶ 467.	g 467.	k 447.	o 450.	s 406, 45905.	w 453.
¶ 471.	h 497.	l 417.	p 444.	t 404.	

VOCABULARY.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

a.....active.	f.....feminine.	n.....neuter passive
adj....adjective.	freq....frequentative.	num....numeral.
adv....adverb.	ger....gerund.	part....participle.
c.....common gender.	imp....impersonal.	pass....passive.
comp...comparative.	incept....inceptive.	pl....plural.
conj....conjunction.	indeclinable.	prep....preposition.
d.....doubtful gender.	int....interjection.	pret....preteritive.
def....defective.	irreg....irregular.	pro....pronoun.
dep....deponent.	m.....masculine.	subs....substantive.
dim....diminutive.	n.....neuter.	sup....superlative.

- A, ab; or abs, prep. *from*; *by*, | Accēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, n. (ad
431; *of*. & cedo,) *to come to or near*; *to*
Abūco, ēre, xi, etum, a, (ab & approach.
duco,) *to take away.*
Abeo, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. 301, (ab & celero,) *to kasten*; *to make haste.*
Abēram, &c. See Absum.
Aberro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ab & Accēlo, ēre, cīdi, n. (ad & cēdo,) *to happen.*
erro,) *to stray.*
Abii, &c. See Abeo.
Abjectus, a, um, part. *thrown away*; Accido, ēre, cīdi, cīsum, a. (ad & *cast off*: *from* & cēdo,) *to cut*; *to cut down*;
Abjicio, ēre, jēci, jectum, a. (ab & *to destroy.*
jacio,) *to throw away*; *to throw.*
Abrahāmus, i, m. *Abraham, the Accio, ire, ivi & ii, itum, a. (ad & first of the Jewish patriarchs.* cīo,) *to send for.*
Abs. See A.
Absens, tis, part. *absent*: *from* Accipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, a. (ad & Absum, esse, fui, irr. n. 258, (ab cīo,) *to receive*; *to take*; *to & sum,) to be absent or distant.* admit; *to accept of.*
Abundans, tis, part. (abundo,) Accipiter, tris, m. *a hawk.*
abounding. Acclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ad & Abundantia, æ, f. *abundance*; *plenty*: *from* clāmo,) *to cry out*; *to shout*; *to Abundō, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ab & huzza.* undo,) *to abound.*
Accusātus, a, um, part. *being ac- Aecusātus, a, um, part. *being ac- cused*: *from* cuso, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & Abuso, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & causa,) *to accuse.* Aēr, acri, acre, adj. 147, *fierce.*
Aērbus, a, um, adj. *morose*; *severe.* Aēchēi, īrum, m. pl. *the Achaeans.*
Aēchēs, is, m. *Achilles.**

Acies, &c. f. *an army in battle-array.*

Actio, &n;is, f. (*ago*,) *action.*

Actus, a, um, part. (*ago*,) *done;*
finished: *vita antè acta, past life.*

Acus, &s;, f. 128, *a needle.*

Ad, prep. *to*; *at*; *for*; *according to.*

Adamo, &re, &vi, &tum, a. (*ad* &
amo,) *to love greatly.*

Addico, &re, &xi, *ictum*, a. (*ad* &
dico,) *to give up*; *to devote.*

Addo, &re, &didi, &tum, a. (*ad* &
do,) *to add*; *to give.*

Adduco, &re, &xi, *uctum*, a. (*ad* &
duco,) *to bring*; *to lead.*

Adductus, a, um, part. (*adduco*,)
being brought.

Adeò, adv. (*ad* & *eo*,) *so*; *so far.*

Adeo, &re, ii, *Itum*, irr. n. 301, (*ad*
& *eo*,) *to go to.*

Adeptus, a, um, part. (*adipiscor*.)

Adest. See *Adsum*.

Adhibeo, &re, &ui, *Itum*, a. (*ad* &
habeo,) *to use*; *to employ*; *to ad-*
mit; *to receive*; *adhibere fidem*,
to give credit to; *to believe.*

Adhibendus, a, um, part. (*adhibeo*.)

Adhuc, adv. (*ad* & *huc*,) *hitherto*;
as yet; *still.*

Adii, &c. See *Adeo*.

Adimo, &re, &mi, *emptum*, a. (*ad* &
emo,) *to take away.*

Adipiscor, i, *adeptus sum*, dep. (*ad* &
apiscor,) *to acquire*; *to attain*
to; *to reach.*

Adjuto, &re, &vi, &tum, a. freq.
318, (*adjūvo*,) *to assist.*

Administro, &re, &vi, &tum, n. & a.
(*ad* & *ministro*,) *to manage*; *to*
direct.

Admiror, &ri, &tus sum, dep. (*ad* &
miror,) *to admire.*

Admitto, &re, &si, *issum*, a. (*ad* &
mitto,) *to admit*; *to commit.*

Admoneo, &re, &ui, *Itum*, a. (*ad* &
moneo,) *to admonish.*

Adolescens, tis, c. *a youth*: from
Adolesco, &re, &levi, *ultum*, n. (*ad* &
olesco,) *to grow up.*

Adōrans, tis, part. : from

Adōro, &re, &vi, &tum, a. (*ad* &
oro,) *to adore*; *to reverence.*

Ad̄ans, tis, part. : from

Adsto, &stare, &tūti, n. (*ad* & *sto*,)
to stand near.

Adsum, esse, &fui, irr. n. 258, (*ad* &
sum,) *to be present.*

Adulātor, &ris, m. (*adūlor*,) *a flat-*
terer.

Adultus, a, um, part. (*adolesco*,)
grown up.

Advěho, &re, &vxi, *vectum*, a. (*ad* &
veho,) *to bear*; *to carry.*

Advenio, &re, &ni, *entum*, n. (*ad* &
venio,) *to come*; *to arrive.*

Adventus, &s;, m. (*advenio*,) *an ar-*
rival; *a coming.*

Adversus, a, um, adj. *adverse*: *res*
adversæ, misfortunes; *adversity*:
si quid adversi, if any misfor-
tune; *from*

Adverto, &re, &verti, *versum*, a. (*ad* &
verto,) *to turn to.*

Advölo, &re, &vi, &tum, n. (*ad* &
volo,) *to fly or hasten to.*

Ædes, is, *a temple*, and pl. **Ædes**,
iun, f. *a house, temples.*

Ædifisco, &re, &vi, &tum, a. (*sedes* &
facio,) *to build.*

Ædui, &rum, m. pl. *the Æduans.*

Æneas, &e, m. *Æneas.*

Ægyptius, a, um, adj. *Egyptian*:
subs. *an Egyptian*: *from*

Ægyptus, i. f. 52, *Egypt.*

Æquális, e, adj. *equal*; *contem-*
porary.

Æquor, &ris, n. *a sea*: *from*

Æquus, a, um, adj. *ior*, *issimus*,
equal; *calm*; *unruffled.*

Æs, &ris, n. *brass*; *a statue.*

Æschines, is, m. *Æschines, a Gre-*
cian orator.

Æstas, &tis, f. *summer.*

Æstimo, &re, &vi, &tum, a. *to esti-*
mate; *to value.*

Ætas, &tis, f. *age.*

Ætäula, &e, f. dim. (*setas*,) *a tender*
age.

Æternus, a, um, adj. *eternal.*

Ætolì, &rum, m. pl. *the Ætolians*;
the inhabitants of Ætolia, a coun-

try of Greece.

Affero, ferre, attuli, allatum, irr. a.
(*ad* & *fero*,) 294, *to bring*; *to*

allege; *to plead.*

- Afficio, ēre, fēci, sectum, a. (ad & facio,) *to affect* : afficēre poenā, *to punish* : dolōre, *to grieve*.
- Affigo, ēre, xi, xum, a. (ad & figo,) *to fix upon*.
- Africānus, i, m. *Africanus*.
- Agens, tis, part. (ago,) *driving*.
- Ager, agri, m. *a field*; *a territory*.
- Aggredior, grēdi, gressus sum, dep. (ad & gradior,) *to attack*; *to assault*.
- Agito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (ago,) 318, *to shake*.
- Agnosco, ēre, īvi, ītum, a. (ad & nosco,) *to recognize*.
- Agnus, i, m. *a lamb*.
- Ago, agēre, egi, actum, a. *to drive*; *to act*; *to do*; *to lead*: gratias agēre, *to give thanks*.
- Agricōla, æ, m. (*ager* & *colo*,) *a husbandman*.
- Ah! int. *ah!* *alas!*
- Aio, ais, ait, def. 310, *to say*.
- Alauda, œ, £ *a lark*.
- Alexander, dri, m. *Alexander, a king of Macedonia*.
- Alexandria, æ, f. *Alexandria, a city of Egypt*.
- Algor, ōris, m. *cold*.
- Aliēnus, a, um, adj. (alius,) *belonging to another or to others*; *foreign*: a nobis aliēnum, *at variance with our character*: subs. *a stranger*; *a foreigner*.
- Aliquando, adv. (alius & quando,) *once*; *formerly*; *at length*; *finally*.
- Altquis, -qua, -quod & -quid, pro. (alius & quis,) 206, *some*; *some one*; *any*.
- Aliquot, ind. adj. (alius & quot,) *some*; *several*.
- Alius, a, ud, adj. 144, *other*; *another*.
- Alo, alēre, alui, altum or altum, a. *to maintain*; *to feed*; *to support*; *to strengthen*.
- Allocūtus, a, um, part. *addressing*: from
- Allōquor, lōqui, locūtus sum, dep. (ad & loquor,) *to speak to*; *to address*.
- Alier, ēra, ērum, adj. 144, *another*; *the other*.
- Altercor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (alter,) *to dispute*; *to wrangle*.
- Altus, a. um. adj. *high*; *lofty*; *deep*.
- Ambītus, ūs, m. *bribery*.
- Amicē, adv. (amicus,) *in a friendly manner*.
- Amicitia, æ, f. *friendship*: from
- Amicus, i, m. *a friend*.
- Amicus, a, um, adj. ior, issimus, (amo,) *friendly*.
- Amitto, ēre, misi, missum, a. (a & mitto,) *to lose*.
- Amnis, is, d. 96, *a river*.
- Amo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to love*: si me amas, *if you love me, or I pray you*.
- Amoenus, a, um, adj. *pleasant*.
- Amor, ūris, m. (amo,) *love*; *affection*.
- Ampius, i, m. *Ampius, a Roman*.
- Ampliūs, adv. (comp. of amplē,) *more*: non ampliūs, *no more*.
- Amplus, a, um, adj. ior, issimus, *great*.
- An, adv. & conj. of doubt or interrogation; in *indirect questions*, *whether*; in *direct questions*, it is not translated.
- Anchōra, æ, f. *an anchor*.
- Ancus, i, m. *Ancus, a Roman king*.
- Ango, ēre, anxi, a. *to strangle*; *to trouble*.
- Anīma, æ, f. *the life*; *the soul*.
- Animadverto, ēre, verti, versum, a. (anīmus & adverto,) *to observe*; *to perceive*.
- Animal, ālis, n. (anīma,) *a creature*; *an animal*.
- Anīmus, i, m. *the mind*; *the disposition*; *the soul*; *courage*: esto bono anīmo, *be of good courage*; *take courage*.
- Annlbal, ālis, m. *Hannibal, a Carthaginian general*.
- Annōna, æ, f. (annus,) *provisions*.
- Annūlus, i, m. *a ring*.
- Annuens, tis, part. *consenting*: from
- Annuo, ēre, ui, n. (ad & nuo,) *to consent*.
- Annus, i, m. *a year*.
- Ante, prep. *before*; antē, adv. *before*; *formerly*.

- Antequam**, adv. (antè & quām,) before.
- Antiōchus**, i, m. *Antiōchus, a king of Syria.*
- Antonius**, i, m. *Antony, a Roman general.*
- Antrum**, i, n. a cave.
- Anxius**, a, um, adj. anxious; solicitous.
- Apenninus**, i, m. *the Apennines.*
- Aper**, apri, m. a wild boar.
- Aperio**, ire, ui, tum, a. (a & pario,) to open; to disclose.
- Apis**, is, f. a bee.
- Appareo**, ēre, ui, n. (ad & pareo,) to appear; to be seen; to attend; to wait on.
- Appello**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & pello,) to call.
- Appello**, ēre, pūli, pulsum, a. (ad & pello,) to approach; to arrive.
- Appétens**, tis, adj. desirous; fond: appetentior famæ, too fond of fame: from
- Appēto**, ēre, īvi, itum, á. (ad & peto,) to desire; to try to obtain; to pursue; to covet.
- Appius**, a, um, adj. *Appian.*
- Appius**, i, m. *Appius, a Roman.*
- Appōno**, ēre, sui, sītum, a. (ad & pono,) to serve up; to set before one.
- Apportāus**, a, um, part. being brought: from
- Apperto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & porto,) to bring.
- Apprehendo**, ēre, di, sum, a. (ad & prehendo,) to lay hold of; to seize.
- Apud**, prep. with; near; before; at: with the name of a person, it often signifies at the house of.
- Apulia**, se, f. *Apulia, a country of Italy.*
- Aqua**, se, f. water.
- Aquila**, se, f. 66 & 80, an eagle.
- Ara**, se, f. an altar.
- Arar**, āris, m. *the river Arar, now the Saône, in France.*
- Arbitror**, āri, ātus sum, dep. (arbitrē,) to think; to consider.
- Arbor**, ūris, f. a tree.
- Arcadia**, se, f. *Arcadia, a mountainous country of Greece.*
- Arceo**, ēre, ui, a. to drive away; to debar.
- Arcessitus**, a, um, part. being called: from
- Arcesso**, ēre, īvi, itum, a. to send for; to invite.
- Archimēdes**, is, m. *Archimedes, a celebrated mathematician of Syracuse.*
- Arcus**, ūs, m. a bow: pluvius arcus, the rainbow.
- Arduus**, a, um, adj. difficult.
- Argenteus**, a, um, adj. (argentum,) of silver: silver.
- Arguo**, ēre, ui, ūtum, a. to accuse; to blame.
- Ariovistus**, i, m. *Ariovistus, a German king.*
- Aristides**, is, m. *Aristides, a Grecian general.*
- Aristotēles**, is, m. *Aristotle, an eminent Grecian philosopher.*
- Arma**, ūrum, n. pl. arms.
- Armentum**, i, n. a herd.
- Arōma**, ātis, n. a spice.
- Ars**, tis, f. art; skill.
- Artifex**, Icīs, c. (ars & facio,) an artist.
- Artus**, ūs, m. a joint; a limb.
- Arundo**, ūnis, f. 94 & 105, a reed.
- Arx**, cis, f. 115 & 95, a citadel; a fortress.
- As**, assis, m. a unit; a whole; a piece of money.
- Asīnus**, i, m. an ass.
- Asper**, ēra, ērum, adj. rough; calamitous; perilous.
- Asporto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (abs & porto,) to carry away.
- Assecutus**, a, um, part. (assēquor.)
- Assentior**, īri, sus sum, dep. (ad & sentio,) to assent.
- Assēquor**, i, ēcūtus sum, dep. (ad & sequor,) to overtake; to come up with; to reach.
- Assiduitas**, ātis, f. (assiduus,) industry.
- Assuesco**, ēre, suēvi, ētum, n. & a. (ad & suesco,) to accustom one's self; to be wont or used.

At, conj. but.

Ater, tra, trum, adj. 143, *black.*

Athenæ, árum, f. pl. *Athens, the most celebrated city of Greece.*

Athenienses, ium, m. pl. *the Athenians; the citizens of Athens.*

Atque, conj. and.

Atticus, i, m. *Atticus, a distinguished Roman.*

Attali, &c. See Affero.

Auctor, óris, c. (augeo,) *an author; a leader; a head.*

Auctoritas, átis, f. (auctor,) *authority.*

Audacia, se, f. (audax,) *audacity.*

Audeo, ére, ausus sum, n. pass. *to dare.*

Audiendi, ger. : from

Audio, ire, ívi, itum, a. 280, *to hear.*

Auditus, a, um, part. (audio.)

Aufugio, ére, i, Itum, n. (ab & fugio,) *to escape; to fly from.*

Aura, se, f. *a gentle gale.*

Aureus, a, um, adj. *of gold; golden.*

Auris, is, f. *an ear.*

Aurum, i, n. *gold.*

Ausus, a, um, part. (audeo.)

Aut, conj. or.

Autem, conj. but.

Auxilium, i, n. *aid; assistance; auxiliaries.*

Avaritia, se, f. *avarice:* from

Avarus, a, um, adj. *avaricious.*

Avello, ére, velli or vulsi, vulsum, a. (a & vello,) *to pluck off.*

Averto, ére, verti, versum, a. (a & verto,) *to turn away.*

Aviditas, átis, f. *greediness; eagerness:* from

Avidus, a, um, adj. ior, issimus, *desirous; eager; fond; avaricious.*

Avis, is, f. *a bird.*

Avus, i, m. *a grandfather; an ancestor.*

Axis, is, m. *the axis, (of the earth or heavens.)*

B.

Babylón, ótis, f. 52, *Babylon, the capital of Chaldea*

Balans, tis, part. *bleating:* from Balo, áre, ávi, átum, n. *to bleat.* Bandusia, se, f. *Bandusia, a fountain in Italy.*

Beátè, adv. *happily:* from Beátus, a, um, adj. (beo,) *happy.*

Belgæ, árum, m. pl. *the Belgians, people in the northern part of Gaul.*

Bellum, i, n. *war.*

Bene, adv. melius, optimus, *well.*

Benefacio, ére, fécí, factum, n. (bene & facio,) *to benefit.*

Beneficium, i, n. (benefacio,) *a benefit; a favor.*

Benignè, adv. (benignus,) *kindly.*

Benjaminus, i, m. *Benjamin.*

Bibo, ére, i, Itum, a. *to drink.*

Biduum, i, n. (bis & dies,) *two days.*

Biennium, i, n. (bis & annus,) *two years.*

Blandè, adv. (blandus,) *gently; courteously.*

Bolus, i, m. *a morsel.*

Bonus, i, n. *a good; a good thing; a blessing:* from

Bonus, a, um, adj. comp. melior, sup. optimus, 177, *good.*

Bos, bovis, c. 125, *an ox; a cow.*

Brevis, e, adj. *short; brief:* brevi, or brevi tempore, *in a short time.*

Brutus, i, m. *Brutus, a Roman.*

Byssinus, a, um, adj. (byssus,) *of fine linen.*

C.

C, an abbreviation of Caius.

Cado, ére, cecidi, casum, n. *to fall; to fail; to perish.*

Cedo, ére, cecidi, cæsum, a. *to cut; to slay.*

Cæcus, a, um, adj. *blind.*

Cœlum. See Cœlum.

Cæsar, áris, m. *Julius Cæsar, the first Roman emperor.*

Cæsus, a, um, part. (cedeo,) *slain.*

Caius, i, m. *Caius, a common Roman praenomen.*

Calamitas, átis, f. (calamus,) *loss; calamity; misfortune.*

Calamitosus, a, um, adj. (calamitas,) *unhappy.*

- Calchas, antis, m. *Calchas, a Greek augur.*
- Calendæ, árum, f. pl. *the Calends; the first day of the month.*
- Calpurnius, i, m. *Calpurnius, a Roman man.*
- Camélus, i, m. *a camel.*
- Camillus, i, m. *Camillus, a Roman.*
- Campus, i, m. *a plain; a field.*
- Canens, tis, part. (cano,) *singing; playing.*
- Caninius, i. m. *Caninius, a Roman, who was consul only seven hours.*
- Canis, is, c. 53, a *dog.*
- Canistrum, i, n. *a basket; a bread-basket.*
- Cano, ēre, ceclini, cantum, a. *to sing; to play upon a musical instrument: gallus canit, the cock crows.*
- Cantus, ûs, m. (cano,) *a song.*
- Capiro, ēre; cepi, captum, a. 276, *to take; to capture; to seize; to captivate.*
- Capitális, e, adj. (caput,) *capital: res capitális, a capital crime.*
- Captans, tis, part. *seeking for: from Capto, áre, ávi, átum, a. freq. (capiro,) to seek or strive for.*
- Captus, a. um, part. (capiro,) *having been seized; taken; captivated; charmed: captus oculis, blind.*
- Capua, æ, f. *Capua, a city of Campania, in Italy.*
- Caput, itis, n. 99, *a head; a capital city.*
- Carcer, ēris, m. *a prison.*
- Careo, ēre, ui, n. *to be without; to be in want; to be destitute of.*
- Carmen, Inis, n. 107 & 99, *a poem; a song.*
- Caro, carnis, f. *flesh.*
- Carpo, ēre, carpsi, carptum, a. *to crop.*
- Carthaginensis, e, adj. *Carthaginian: subs. a Carthaginian: from Carthágo, Inis, f. 105 & 52, Carthage, a city in the northern part of Africa.*
- Carus, a, um, adj. ior, issimus, *dear.*
- Casa, æ, f. *a cottage.*
- Caseus, i, m. *a cheese.*
- Castra, órum, n. pl. *a camp.*
- Casüla, æ, f. dim. (casa,) *a little cottage.*
- Casus, ûs, m. (eado,) *an event; a misfortune; chance; accident.*
- Catilina, æ, m. 51, *Catiline, a profligate Roman, who conspired against the government of his country.*
- Cato, ónis, m. *Cato, the name of a Roman family.*
- Cavarinus, i, m. *Cavarinus, a king of the Senones, in Gaul.*
- Cavea, æ, f. *a cage.*
- Cauda, æ, f. *a tail.*
- Causa, æ, f. *a cause; a reason: causâ, on account of.*
- Cecidi. See Cado.
- Cedo, ēre, cessi, cессум, n. *to yield; to depart.*
- Celer, ēris, ēre, adj. *swift.*
- Celeritas, átis, f. (celer,) *swiftness; despatch.*
- Celeriter, adv. *celerius, celerrimè, (celer,) swiftly; quickly.*
- Celo, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to conceal; to conceal from.*
- Censeo, ēre, ui, um, a. *to judge; to estimate; to suppose.*
- Censendus, a, um, part. (censeo.)
- Centum, num. adj. pl. ind. 165, a *hundred.*
- Centurio, ónis, m. (centum,) *a centurion.*
- Cepio. See Capiro.
- Certatim, adv. (certo,) *earnestly.*
- Certè or Certò, adv. (certus,) *certainly.*
- Certus, a, um, adj. ior, issimus, *certain.*
- Cervix, icis, f. *the neck.*
- Cervus, i, m. *a stag.*
- Cesso, áre, ávi, átum, n. *to cease; to stop.*
- Ceterus, ēra, ērum, adj. *other; the other.*
- Chanaau, ind. *Canaan.*
- Cibaria, órum, n. pl. *food; provisions: from*
- Cibus, i, m. *food; viand.*
- Cicero, ónis, m. *Cicero, an illustrious Roman orator.*

- Cilicium, i. n. cloth of goat's hair; sackcloth.
- Cimbri, órum, m. pl. the Cimbrians.
- Circiter, adv. about; nearly.
- Circum, prep. around.
- Circumdáitus. a. um, part. built around: from
- Circumdo, däre, dëdi, däatum, a. (circum & do,) to put or build around.
- Circumsides, ère, sëdi, sessum, a. (circum & sedeo,) to besiege.
- Circumstans, tis, part.: from
- Circumsto, áre, stëti, stätum, a. (circum & sto,) to stand around.
- Circumvolito, áre, ávi, átum, a. freq. (circum & volito,) to keep flying round; to hover round.
- Citátus, a. um, part. (cieo,) excited: equo citáto, at full gallop: from
- Cito, áre, ávi, átum, a. freq. (cieo,) to excite.
- Citò, adv. quickly.
- Civis, is, c. a citizen.
- Civitas, átis, f. (civis,) a state; a city.
- Clamor, óris, m. (clamo,) 92 & 106, a shout.
- Classis, is, f. a fleet.
- Clementer, adv. (clemens,) kindly.
- Cneius, i. m. Cneius, a Roman prænomen.
- Codrus, i. m. Codrus, the last king of the Athenians.
- Cœlum, i. n. sing. heaven.
- Cœno, áre, ávi, átum; n. (coena,) to sup.
- Coepi, issé, def. 307, I begin or I began.
- Cogitandi, ger.: from
- Cogito, áre, ávi, átum, a. to think; to reflect.
- Cogo, ère, coëgi, coactum, a. (con & ago,) to compel; to force.
- Cognitus, a, um, part. known: from
- Cognosco, ère, növi, nütum, a. (con & nosco,) to learn; to hear; to know.
- Cohors, tis, f. a cohort.
- Collaerýmans, tis, part.: from
- Collacrymo, áre, ávi, átum, n. (con & lacrymo,) to weep with; to weep.
- Colléga, se, m. a colleague.
- Colligo, ère, légi, lectum, a. (con & lego,) to collect.
- Collis, is, m. a hill.
- Collöco, áre, ávi, átum, a. (con & loco,) to place; to set.
- Collum, i. n. the neck.
- Colo, ère, colui, cultum, a. to respect.
- Colonia, se, f. (colonus,) a colony.
- Columba, se, f. a dove; a pigeon.
- Comédo, ère, édi, ésum, a. (con & edo,) to eat up; to devour.
- Comes, Itis, c. (cum & eo,) a companion; an attendant.
- Commemöro, áre, ávi, átum, a. (con & memöro,) to mention.
- Commigro, áre, ávi, átum, n. (con & migro,) to remove.
- Committo, ère, isi, issum, a. (con & mittó,) to commit; to intrust.
- Commido, áre, ávi, átum, a. (commódus,) to give; to afford.
- Commódum, i. n. profit; interest; advantage.
- Commoneo, ère, ui, itum, a. (con & moneo,) to remind; to admonish.
- Commoveo, ère, övi, ötum, a. (con & moveo,) to move.
- Commotus, a, um, part. (commoveo,) moved; affected.
- Communis, e, adj. common.
- Compáro, áre, ávi, átum, a. (con & paro,) to acquire.
- Compello, ère, üli, ulsum, a. (con & pello,) to force; to compel; to drive.
- Comperio, ire, përi, pertum, a. (con & pario,) to learn; to be informed.
- Complector, i, xus sum, dep. (con & plecto,) to surround; to embrace.
- Complexus, a, um, part. (complector.)
- Compröbo, áre, ávi, átum, a. (con & probo,) to confirm; to verify.
- Compulsus, a, um, part. (compello,) driven.
- Concédo, ère, cessi, cессум, a. & n. (con & cedo,) to go; to retire.
- Concilio, áre, ávi, átum, a. (concilium,) to conciliate.
- Concilium, i. n. a council; an assembly.

- Concláve**, is, n. (con & clavis,) a
chamber ; a hall.
- Condemno**, áre, ávi, átum, a. (con
& damno,) to condemn.
- Condio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. to season ;
to embalm.
- Conditus**, a, um, part. (condio.)
- Conditio**, ónis, f. condition ; circum-
stances : from
- Condo**, ére, idi, ium, a. (con &
do,) to found ; to build ; to con-
ceal ; to bury ; to place.
- Condóno**, áre, ávi, átum, a. (con
& dono,) to remit ; to pardon ;
to forgive.
- Confectus**, a, um, part. (conficio,)
consumed ; destroyed ; wasted.
- Conféro**, conferre, contúli, collátum,
a. irr. (con & fero,) 294, to bring
together : conferre se, to betake
one's self ; to go.
- Confestim**, adv. immediately.
- Conficio**, ére, éci, ectum, a. (con &
facio,) to make ; to prepare ; to
overpower ; to consume.
- Confirmo**, áre, ávi, átum, a. (con &
firmo,) to encourage ; to assert.
- Confiteor**, éri, sessus sum, dep.
(con & fateor,) to confess ; to
acknowledge.
- Conflictus**, ús, m. (configo,) a col-
lision.
- Congéro**, ére, essi, estum, a. (con
& gero,) to collect ; to heap up.
- Conjector**, óris, m. (conjicio,) a
soothsayer ; an interpreter of
dreams.
- Conjectus**, a, um, part. being
thrown or cast : in pudórem,
being brought to shame : from
- Conjicio**, ére, jéci, jéctum, a. (con
& jacio,) to throw.
- Conjux**, ügis, c. (con & jungo,) a
spouse ; a, husband ; a wife.
- Conor**, ári, átus sum, dep. to strive ;
to endeavor.
- Conscribo**, ére, scripsi, scriptum, a.
(con & scribo,) to write together.
- Conscriptus**, a, um, part. (conscripto-
bo,) patres conscripti, conscript
fathers, a title of Roman sena-
tors.
- Consensus**, ús, m. (consentio,) con-
sent.
- Considero**, áre, ávi, átum, a. to con-
sider ; to think of.
- Consono**, ére, édi, essum, n. (con &
sido,) to sit down together.
- Consilium**, i, n. (consilio,) wisdom ;
counsel ; advice ; a council ; a de-
sign ; sagacity.
- Consisto**, ére, stíti, n. (con & sisto,) to
consist in ; to stop ; to draw
up ; to post one's self.
- Consolatio**, ónis, f. (consolor,) con-
solation ; comfort.
- Consolátus**, a, um, part. from
- Consolör**, ári, átus sum, dep. to con-
sole ; to comfort.
- Conspectus**, ús, m. sight ; presence.
- Conspengo**, ére, si, sum, a. (con &
spargo,) to sprinkle ; to moisten.
- Conspicio**, ére, exi, ectum, a. (eon &
specio,) to see ; to behold ; to per-
ceive.
- Constituo**, ére, ui, ütum, a. (con &
statuo,) to establish ; to make ; to
place ; to set.
- Consto**, áre, stíti, n. (con & sto,) to
consist of ; to cost.
- Construo**, ére, struxi, structum, a.
(con & struo,) to build ; to con-
struct.
- Consuetudo**, Inis, f. (consuesco,) custom ; practice.
- Consul**, ülis, m. (constilo,) a consul.
- Consulátus**, ús, m. (consul,) a con-
sulship.
- Consulo**, ére, ui, tum, n. & a. to
consult ; to provide for ; to re-
gard.
- Consumo**, ére, sumpsi, sumptum,
a. (con & sumo,) to consume.
- Consumptus**, a, um, part. (con-
sumo.)
- Contendo**, ére, tendi, tentum, a.
(con & tendo,) to contend.
- Contemno**, ére, tempsi, temptum,
a. (con & temno,) to condemn ; to
despise.
- Contentio**, ónis, f. (contendo,) con-
tentio.
- Contentus**, a, um, adj. (contineo,) con-
tent.

- Cónticesco, ére, tieui, n. inc. (con-ticeo,) *to keep silence.*
- Contineo, ére, tinui, tentum, a. (con & teneo,) *to hold; to keep; to restrain.*
- Continuo, adv. *immediately: from*
- Continuus, a, um, adj. (contineo,) *continual; successive.*
- Contra, prep. *against.*
- Contrarius, a, um, adj. (contra,) *contrary; repugnant.*
- Convenio, ire, vénī, ventum, n. (con & venio,) *to assemble; to meet: pass. imp. convenit, people flock.*
- Conversus, a, um, part. *having turned; turning: from*
- Converto, ére, verti, versum, a. (con & verto,) *to turn; to convert.*
- Convicium, i, n. *a reproach; an insult.*
- Conyiva, æ, m. & f. (con & vivo,) *a guest.*
- Convivium, i, n. (con & vivo,) *a feast; a banquet.*
- Convoco, áre, ávi, átum, a. (con & voco,) *to call together; to assemble; to convene.*
- Copia, æ, f. *abundance; copiousness; troops; forces.*
- Copiosè, adv. (copiosus,) *abundantly.*
- Coram, prep. *before; in presence of.*
- Corinthus, i, f. 52, *Corinth, a city of Greece.*
- Cornelius, i, m. *Cornelius, a Roman name.*
- Coróna, æ, ~~for~~ a crown.
- Cornu, u, n. 127, *a horn.*
- Corpus, óris, n. *a body.*
- Coturnix, icis, f. *a quail.*
- Credo, ére, Idi, Itum, a. & n. *to trust; to believe.*
- Credulus, a, um, adj. (credo,) *credulous.*
- Creo, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to create; to appoint; to elect.*
- Croesus, i, m. *Croesus, a rich king of Lydia.*
- Crudelis, e, adj. *cruel; hard-hearted:* from
- Crudus, a, um, adj. *unripe; cruel.*
- Cubiculum, i, n. (cubo,) *a room; a chamber.*
- Cucúlo, áre, ávi, átum, n. *to cry like a cuckoo: from*
- Cuculus, i, m. *a cuckoo.*
- Cui. See Qui & Quis.
- Cujus. See Qui & Quis.
- Culmus, i, m. *a stalk; a stem.*
- Culpa, æ, f. *a fault.*
- Culpo, áre, ávi, átum, a. (culpa,) *to blame.*
- Cum, prep. *with: similitudo cum Deo, resemblance to God.*
- Cùm, adv. *when; although.*
- Cumæ, árum, f. pl. *the city Cumæ, in Italy.*
- Cunctus, a, um, adj. *all.*
- Cupiditas, átis, f. *desire; passion: from*
- Cupidus, a, um, adj. ior, issimus *fond; desirous: from*
- Cupio, áre, ivi, itum, a. *to desire.*
- Cur, adv. *why?*
- Cura, æ, f. *care.*
- Curiósè, adv. (curiósus,) *carefullj.*
- Curo, áre, ávi, átum, a. (cura,) *to look to; to regard; to take care.*
- Curro, áre, cucurri, cursum, n. 250, *to run.*
- Currus, ús, m. (curro,) *a chariot.*
- Custodio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to keep; to preserve: from*
- Custos, ódis, c. *a keeper.*
- Cyclades, um, f. pl. 52, *the Cyclades, islands in the Ægean Sea.*
- Cyrus, i, m. *Cyrus, a king of Persia.*

D.

- Da, &c. See Do.
- Damnatus, a, um, part. *condemned: from*
- Damno, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to condemn.*
- Darius, i; m. *Darius, a king of Persia.*
- Datus, a, um, part. (do,) *given; pledged.*
- Davus, i, m. *Davus, the name of a slave.*
- De, prep. *of; concerning; from.*

- Debo**, ēre, ui, itum, a. *to owe; ought.*
- Decēdens**, tis, part. *dying*: from **Decēdo**, ēre, cessi, cessum, n. (de & cedo,) *to depart; to die.*
- Decém**, num. adj. ind. *ten.*
- Decemvīri**, órum, m. pl. (decem & viri,) *the Decemvirs.*
- December**, bris, m. (decem,) *December, the tenth Roman month.*
- Decido**, ēre, cldi, n. (de & cado,) *to fall; to fall off.*
- Decipio**, ēre, decépi, deceptum, a. (de & capio,) *to deceive.*
- Declaro**, ēre, ávi, átum, a. (de & claro,) *to proclaim.*
- Decussis**, is, m. (decem & as,) *a piece of money of the value of ten asses, or five ounces of copper.*
- Dedi**. See **Do**.
- Dedo**, ēre, dedídi, dedítum, a. (de & do,) *to give up; to surrender.*
- Deduco**, ēre, xi, ctum, a. (de & duco,) *to bring down; to bring; to lead.*
- Defendo**, ēre, fendi, fensum, a. *to defend.*
- Defero**, ferre, tūli, lātum, irr. a. (de & fero;) 294, *to carry down; to carry.*
- Deficio**, ēre, fēci, sectum, a. & n. (de & facio,) *to fail; to end; to be eclipsed.*
- Dego**, ēre, degi, a. & n. (de & ago,) *to live.*
- Deinde & Dein**, adv. *then.*
- Deiotārus**, i, m. *Deiotarus, a king of Galatia.*
- Delecto**, áre, ávi, átum, a. (de & lacto,) *to delight; to please.*
- Delectus**, a, um, part. (delligo,) *chosen; select.*
- Deleo**, ēre, évi, étum, a. *to destroy.*
- Deligo**, ēre, lēgi, lectum, a. (de & lego,) *to choose; to select.*
- Delos**, i, f. 89^b, *the island Delos, one of the Cyclades.*
- Delphi**, órum, m. pl. *Delphi, a town of Phocis, in Greece.*
- Delphinus**, i, m. *a dolphin.*
- Demereo**, ēre, ui, itum, a. (de & mero,) *to deserve.*
- Demeritus**, a, um, part. (demereo,) *deserved.*
- Demitto**, ēre, Isi, issim, a. (de & mitto,) *to let down; to cast down.*
- Demochāres**, is, m. *Demochares, an Athenian orator.*
- Democritus**, i, m. *Democritus, a Grecian philosopher.*
- Demosthēnes**, is, m. *Demosthenes, the most celebrated of the Grecian orators.*
- Demum**, adv. *at length.*
- Denique**, adv. *finally; at last.*
- Dens**, tis, m. 97, *a tooth.*
- Dentatus**, i, m. *Dentatus.*
- Depōno**, ēre, posui, positum, a. (de & pono,) *to lay down; to lay aside; to take off.*
- Depōnens**, tis, part. (depōno,) *laying down or aside.*
- Deporto**, áre, ávi, átum, a. (de & porto,) *to carry away; to convey.*
- Deposco**, ēre, poposci, a. (de & posco,) *to demand; to claim.*
- Deprávo**, áre, ávi, átum, a. (de & pravus,) *to spoil.*
- Deprehendo**, ēre, di, sum, a. (de & prehendo,) *to seize; to find; to detect.*
- Deprehensus**, a, um, part. (deprehendo.)
- Depressus**, a, um, part. *sunk: from*
- Deprimo**, ēre, pressi, pressum, a. (de & premo,) *to depress; to sink.*
- Descendo**, ēre, di, sum, n. (de & scando,) *to go down; to descend.*
- Describo**, ēre, scripsi, scriptum, a. (de & scribo,) *to describe.*
- Deséro**, ēre, erui, ertum, a. (de & sero,) *to forsake; to desert.*
- Despero**, áre, ávi, átum, a. (de & spero,) *to despair of.*
- Destino**, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to determine.*
- Destriktus**, a, um, part. *drawn: from*
- Destringo**, ēre, strinxi, strictum, a. (de & stringo,) *to draw.*
- Desum**, esse, sui, irr. n. (de & sum,) *to be wanting.*

- Deterreo, ēre, ui, itum, a. (de & terreo,) *to deter.*
 Detrāho, ēre, traxi, tractum, a. (de & traho,) *to take off.*
 Detrūdo, ēre, si, sum, a. (de & trudo,) *to thrust down.*
 Deus, i, m. 89, *God; a god.*
 Devorātus, a, um, part. *swallowed: from*
 Devōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & voro,) *to devour; to swallow.*
 Dextra, se, f. *the right hand.*
 Diadēma, ātis, n. *a diadem.*
 Dicens, tis, part. *saying: from*
 Dico, ēre, dixi, dictum, a. *to say; to call.*
 Dictātor, ūris, m. *a dictator; a temporary Roman magistrate with unlimited power.*
 Dicturus, a, um, part. (dico.)
 Dido, ūs or ūnis, f. *Dido, a queen of Carthage.*
 Dies, ēi, m. or f. in sing. m. in pl. a *day.* 132 & 133.
 Difficilis, e, adj. 125, 2, ior, llinus, (de & facilis,) *difficult.*
 Digēro, ēre, gessi, gestum, a. (dis & gero,) *to arrange, to explain.*
 Digitus, i, m. *a finger.*
 Dignus, a, um, adj. *worthy.*
 Diligenter, adv. (diligens,) *diligently, carefully.*
 Diligentia, se, f. (diligens,) *diligence.*
 Dilligo, ēre, lexi, lectum, a. (dis & lego,) *to love; to esteem.*
 Dimisi. See Dimitto.
 Dimitto, ēre, misi, missum, a. (dis & mitto,) *to dismiss, to let go.*
 Dionysius, i, m. *Dionysius, a tyrant of Syracuse.*
 Dis, ditis, adj. ior, issimus, rich.
 Discēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, n. (dis & cedo) *to depart.*
 Discendi, ger. (disco.)
 Discepto, ēre, āvi, ātum, u. (dis & capto,) *to dispute.*
 Discipulus, ī, m. 85, *a scholar: from*
 Disco, ēre, didici, a. *to learn; to know how.*
 Discurro, ēre, curri & cucurri, cursum, n. (dis & curro,) *to run about.*
- Dispensātor, ūris, m. (dispenso,) a steward.
 Dissidium, i, n. (diāsideo,) *disagreement.*
 Dissimilis, e, adj. (dis & similis,) *unlike.*
 Disto, āre, sto, a. (dis & sto,) *to differ.*
 Distribuo, ēre, ui, ūtum, a. (dis & tribuo,) *to distribute.*
 Ditio, ūnis, f. *rule; power; authority; dominion.*
 Ditius. See Dis.
 Diu, adv. *long; a long time.*
 Divido, ēre, visi, visum, a. *to divide; to separate.*
 Divinitus, adv. *from God; providentially.*
 Divitiācus, i, m. *Divitiacus, a chief of the Aedui, in Gaul.*
 Divitiae, ārum, f. pl. (dives,) *riches.*
 Dixi. See Dico.
 Do, dare, dedi, datum, a. *to give: stragem dare, to make a slaughter: dare negotium, to charge; to commission: dare se in viam, to set out on a journey.*
 Doceo, ēre, ui, tum, a. *to teach.*
 Doctor, ūris, m. (doceo,) *a teacher; a preceptor.*
 Dolendus, a, um, part. from
 Doleo, ēre, ui, n. & a. *to grieve; to sympathize in.*
 Dolor, ūris, m. *pain; grief; sorrow.*
 Domīnus, i, m. *a master; a lord:* from
 Domus, ūs & i, f. 129, *a house; a family; a household:* domum properare, *to hasten home:* domi, at home: domo or ex domo, *from home.*
 Donātus, a, um, part. *given; presented:* from
 Dono, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to give; to bestow.*
 Donum, i, n. (dono,) *a gift; a present.*
 Dormio, ire, īvi, ūtum, n. *to sleep.*
 Duxo, ēre, duxi, ductum, a. *to lead; to conduct; to reckon.*
 Ducenties, num. adv. (ducenti,) *two hundred times.*
 Dulcē, adv. iūs, issimē, (dulcis,) *sweetly.*

Dulcēdo, *īnis*, f. *sweetness*: from Dulcis, *e*, adj. *ior*, *issimūs*, *sweet; pleasant*.

Dum, adv. *while; whilst; until*.

Duo, *æ*, *o*, num. adj. pl. 163, *two*.

Duodēcim, num. adj. ind. pl. (*duo & decem*,) *twelve*.

Duplex, *īcis*, adj. (*duo & plico*,) *double; twofold*.

Duplus, *a*, *um*, num. adj. *double; twice as large*.

Durus, *a*, *um*, adj. *hard*.

Dux, ducis, c. *a leader; a commander; a general*.

Duxi. See Duco.

Dyodēcas, *ādis*, f. *a dozen*.

E.

E, or ex, prep. *out of; from; of*. Ea, &c. See Is.

Eadem. See Idem.

Ecce, int. *lo! behold!*

Edax, *ācis*, adj. (*edo*, *to eat*,) *consuming; destructive*.

Edo, *ēre*, *dīdi*, *dītum*, *a. to send forth; to elevate; to utter; to emit*.

Edoceo, *ēre*, *docui*, *doctum*, *a. (e & doceo,) to teach*.

Edoctus, *a*, *um*, part. (*edoceo*).

Edūco, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a. to bring up; to train; to educate*.

Edūco, *ducēre*, *duxi*, *ductum*, *a. (e & duco,) to lead forth; to bring up; to maintain*.

Effēro, *efferre*, *extūli*, *elātum*, *a. irr. (ex & fero,) to raise*.

Efficio, *ēre*, *fēci*, *fectum*, *a. (ex & facio,) to make; to form; to accomplish*.

Effundo, *ōre*, *ūdi*, *ūsum*, *a. (ex & fundo,) to pour out; to empty*.

Egēnus, *a*, *um*, adj. *indigent; needy*: *from*

Egeo, *ēre*, *ui*, *n. to need*.

Egestas, *ātis*, f. (*egeo*,) *poverty; want*.

Ego, *mei*, subs. pron. 187, *I*.

Egredior, *grēdi*, *gressus sum*, dep. (*e & gradior*,) *to depart from*.

Ei, Eis, & Ejus. See Is.

Ejusdem. See Idem.

Ejusmōdi, pro. (*is & modus*,) *used only in the genitive, of such kind*. Elābor, *i*, *psus sum*, dep. (*e & labor*,) *to glide away*.

Elapsus, *a*, *um*, part. (*elābor*,) *having passed away*.

Elātus, *a*, *um*, part. (*effēro*,) *raised*: *in superbiam elātus, being rendered proud*.

Elēgans, *tis*, adj. *ior*, *issimūs*, (*elligo*,) *refined; polished*.

Elocio, *ēre*, *ui*, *ītum*, *a. to draw forth; to elicit*.

Eloquentia, *æ*, f. (*elōquor*,) *eloquence*.

Emendus, *a*, *um*, part. (*emo*).

Emergo, *ēre*, *si*, *sum*, *a. & n. (e & mergo,) to emerge; to rise*.

Emo, *emēre*, *emi*, *emptum*, *a. to buy; to purchase*.

Empedōcles, *is*, m. *Empedocles, a philosopher of Agrigentum*.

En, int. *lo! behold!*

Enascor, *i*, *nātus sum*, dep. (*e & nascor*,) *to spring up*.

Enim, conj. *for*.

Ennius, *i*, m. *Ennius, an early Roman poet*.

Eunis, *is*, m. *a sword*.

Eo, *ire*, *ivi*, *ītum*, irr. n. 299, *to go*.

Eo, &c. See Is.

Eōdem, &c. See Idem.

Epaminondas, *æ*, m. *Epaminondas, a Theban general*.

Epicūrus, *i*, m. *Epicurus, a Grecian philosopher*.

Epistōla, *æ*, f. *a letter*.

Equester, *tris*, *tre*, adj. (*eques*,) *equestrian*.

Equitātus, *ūs*, m. *cavalry*: *from*

Equus, *i*, m. *a horse*.

Eram, &c. See Sum.

Ergo, conj. *then; therefore*.

Erpīo, *ēre*, *ui*, *ēptum*, *a. (e & rapio,) to take away*.

Erro, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n. to err*:

Error, *ōris*, m. (*erro*,) *mistake; error*

Erudio, *Ire*, *ivi*, *ītum*, *a. to instruct*.

Erumpō, *ēre*, *rūpi*, *ruptum*, *a. & n. (e & rumpo,) to burst forth to appear*.

Esca, *æ*, f. *food; meat*.

Escendo, ēre, scendi, scensum, a. (e & scando,) *to disembark; to land.*

Esse. See Sum.

Et, conj. *and; also; even.*

Etuam, conj. *also.*

Eum. See Is.

Eumēnes, is, m. *Eumenes, a king of Pergamus.*

Euntis, &c. See Iens.

Euphrātes, is, m. 51, *Euphrates, a large river of Asia.*

Evādo, ēre, vāsi, vāsum, a. (e & vado,) *to escape.*

Evello, ēre, velli or vulsi, vulsum, a. (e & vello,) *to tear up.*

Evenio, ire, vēni, ventum, n. (e & venio,) *to happen; imp. it happens.*

Evōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (e & volo,) *to fly from.*

Ex, prep. See E.

Excēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, n. & a. (ex & cedo,) *to exceed; to surpass.*

Exceptus, a, um, part. (excipio,) *excepted.*

Excidūm, i, n. (exido,) *destruction.*

Excipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, a. (ex & capio,) *to receive; to except.*

Excitātus, a, um, part. *being raised; roused:* from

Excito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & cito,) *to raise; to excite; to rouse.*

Exclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (ex & clamo,) *to cry out; to exclaim.*

Excūdo, ēre, cūdi, cūsum, a. (ex & cudo,) *to make; to form.*

Excusatio, ônis, f. (excuso,) *an excuse.*

Exēdo, ēre & esse, ēdi, ēsum, irr. a. (ex & edo,) *to consume.*

Exemplum, i, n. (eximo,) *an example.*

Exeo, ire, ii, irr. n. (ex & eo,) 299, *to go out; to come forth; to descend.*

Exercitus, ûs, ma. (éxerces,) *an army.*

Exhibeo, ēre, ui, Itum, a. (ex & habeo,) *to show; to exhibit.*

Exiguus, a, um, adj. *small; light.*

Exilis, e, adj. *thin; meagre.*

Existimatio, ônis, f. (existimo,) *opinion; judgment.*

Exitiōsus, a, um, adj. *destructive; from*

Exiūm, i, n. (exo,) *destruction.*

Exiūs, ûs, m. (exo,) *an end; an issue.*

Expectatio, ônis, f. *expectation; from*

Expecto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to wait for; to expect.*

Expeljo, ēre, pūli, pulsum, a. (ex & pello,) *to expel; to banish.*

Experior, iri, expertus sum, dep. *to try; to prove; to find out.*

Experciscor, i, rectius sum, dep. *to awake.*

Expercūtus, a, um, part. (expercitor,) *having awaked.*

Expers, tis, adj. (ex & pars,) *destitute.*

Expetendus, a, um, part. from

Expēto, ēre, ivi, Itum, a. (ex & peto,) *to seek.*

Explō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & pilo,) *to plunder.*

Explēo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. *to fill; to satisfy.*

Explīco, āre, āvi & ui, ātum & Itum, a. (ex & plico,) *to explain.*

Explorātor, ôris, m. *an explorer; a scout:* from

Explōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & ploro,) *to search; to explore; to spy out.*

Explōno, ēre, osui, ositum, a. (ex & pono,) *to set forth; to relate; to rehearse; to show.*

Explōmo, ēre, essi, essum, a. (ex & premo,) *to press out.*

Explōbro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & probrum,) *to reproach; to twit for; to charge with.*

Explōvo, ēre, vi, utura, a. (ex & solvo,) *to loose; to pay; to suffer.*

Extinctus, a, um, part. *dead:* from

Extinguo, ēre, xi, etum, a. (ex &

stinguo,) *to extinguish*: pass. *to perish*; *to die*.
Extorqueo, ére, torsi, tortum, a. (*ex* & *torqueo*,) *to wrest*.
Extrahendus, a, um, part. from
Extraho, ére, traxi, tractum, a. (*ex* & *traho*,) *to draw out*; *to extract*.

F.

Fabula, ae, f. *a fable*.
Faciens, tis, part. (*facio*,) *making*.
Facies, ei, f. *face*; *countenance*.
Facilè, adv. iùs, illimè, *easily*:
Faelnus, óris, n. *a bad action*; *a crime*; *a deed*; *an exploit*; from
Facio, ére, feci, factum, a. & n. *to make*; *to do*; *to act*: *facere jacturam*, *to suffer a loss*: *facere certidem*, *to inform*; *to apprise*.
 Pass. fio.
Factio, ónis, f. (*facio*,) *a party*; *a faction*.
Factum, i, n. (*facio*,) *a deed*; *an action*.
Facturus, a, um, part. (*facio*,)
Factus, a, um, part. (*fio*).
Facultas, átis, f. (*facillis*,) *ability*: *facultates*, pl. *riches*.
Fallax, ácis, adj. *treacherous*; *deceitful*: from
Fallo, ére, seselli, falsum, a. *to deceive*.
Fama, ae, f. *fame*; *a report*.
Fames, is, f. *hunger*; *famine*.
Familia, ae, f. *a family*.
Familiaris, e, adj. (*familia*,) *relating to a family*; *household*.
Fanum, i, n. *a temple*.
Fas, n. ind. *right*; *fas est*, *it is proper*.
Fasciculus, i, m. (*fascis*,) *a small bundle*.
Fastidium, i, n. *disgust*.
Fateor, éri, fassus sum, dep. *to confess*; *to own*.
Fatigo, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to tire*; *to weary*.
Fatum, i, n. *fate*.
Favens, tis, part. *favoring*: from
Faveo, ére, favi, fatum, n. *to favor*.

Favor, óris, m. (*faveo*,) *favor*; *good will*.
Fauce, abl. f. (*from the obsolete faux, cis*,) *a throat*.
Feci, &c. See *Facio*.
Felicula, ae, f. dim. *a kitten*: from *Felis*, is, f. *a cat*.
Felinus, a, um, adj. (*felis*,) *of or belonging to a cat*: *pullus felinus*, *a kitten*.
Felix, icis, adj. 154, *happy*.
Fenestrá, ae, f. *a window*.
Fera, ae, f. *a wild beast*.
Ferè, adv. *nearly*; *almost*.
Ferétrum, i.n. (*fero*,) *a bier*.
Ferinus, a, um, adj. (*fera*,) *of a wild beast*.
Ferio, ire, a. *to strike*.
Fero, ferre, tuli, latum, irr. a. 294, *to bear*; *to carry*; *to endure*; *to bring*: *ferre legem*, *to propose or enact a law*.
Ferrum, i, n. *iron*; *the sword*.
Fessus, a, um, adj. *weary*.
Festinans, tis, part. *hastening*; *in haste*: from
Festino, áre, ávi, átum, a. & n. *to hasten*; *to be in haste*.
Fidelis, e, adj. ior, issimus, (*fides*,) *faithful*; *trustworthy*.
Fidenter, adv. *boldly*, *without fear*.
Fides, ei, f. *belief*; *fidelity*; *faith*; *credit*; *protection*: *in fidem recipere*, *to receive under one's protection*; *bonâ fide*, *honestly*: *super fidem*, *incredibly*.
Figo, ére, fixi, fixum, a. *to fix*.
Filia, ae, f. *a daughter*.
Filiolus, i, m. dim. *a little son*: from *Filius*, i, m. 88, *a son*.
Finis, is, d. 96, *an end*.
Finitimus, a, um, adj. (*finis*,) *neighboring*; *bordering upon*.
Fio, fiéri, factus sum, irr. pass. of *facio*, *to be made*; *to become*; *to be*; *to happen*; *to be done*. 297.
Firmus, a, um, adj. *firm*; *resolute*.
Fistula, ae, f. *a pipe*.
Flaccus, i, m. *Flaccus*.
Flagitium, i, n. *profligacy*; *shame*.
Flagito, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to demand*; *to solicit*.

Flavus, a, um, adj. *yellow*.

Flens, tis, part. : from

Fleo, ére, evi, etum, n. & a. *to weep*.

Floreo, ére, ui, n. *to flourish* : from

Flos, oris, m. *a flower*.

Flumen, inis, n. (*fluo*,) *a river*.

Fluvius, i, m. (*fluo*,) *a river*.

Fons, tis, m. *a fountain*.

Fore, def. verb, 314, *to be about to be* : fore *spondebat*, *he promised*

that it should come to pass, or
should be.

Forma, æ, f. *figure*; *beauty*.

Formica, æ, f. *an ant*.

Fors, tis, f. *chance*; *fortune*.

Forté, adv. (*fors*,) *by chance*; *per-
haps*.

Fortis, e, adj. *brave*.

Fortuna, æ, f. (*fors*,) *fortune*.

Forum, i, n. *a market-place*.

Fovea, æ, f. *a pit*.

Fragilis, e, adj. (*frango*,) *frail*; *in-
constant*.

Frater, tris, m. *a brother*.

Fraudulentus, a, um, adj. (*fraus*,)
dishonest.

Frequenter, adv. (*frequens*,) *fre-
quently*.

Fretus, a, um, adj. *trusting to*.

Frigidus, a, um, adj. (*frigus*,) *cold*.

Frons, dis, f. *a leaf*.

Frumentum, i, n. *corn*.

Fruor, frui, fruitus & fructus sum,
dep. to enjoy.

Frux, gis, f. *fruit*; *corn*.

Fugio, ére, fugi, fugitum, n. & a.
to flee or fly; *to pass away*; *to
avoid*; *to shun*.

Fugo, äre, ävi, åtum, a. *to rout*; *to
put to flight*.

Fui, &c. See Sum.

Fulgeo, ére, fulsi, n. *to shine*; *to be
conspicuous*.

Fulmen, inis, n. (*fulgeo*,) *lightning*.

Fumo, äre, ävi, åtum, n. (*sumus*,)
to smoke.

Fundo, äre, fudi, fusum, a. *to rout*.

Fundo, äre, ävi, åtum, a. *to found*.

Fungor, i, functus sum, dep. *to exe-
cute*; *to discharge*.

Funiellus, i, m. dim. (*funis*,) *a
string*; *a cord*; *a twine*.

Funus, éris, n. *a funeral*; *funeral
rites*: *funus facere*, *to perform
funeral rites*.

Furius, i, m. *Furius*, a Roman name.

Furo, ére, n. *to rage*.

Furor, äri, åtus sum, dep. (*fur*,) *to
steal*.

Furor, öris, m. (*furo*,) *fury*; *mad-
ness*.

Fortum, i, n. (*fur*,) *theft*.

Futurus, a, um, part. (sum,) *about
to be*; *future*: *futurum*, sc. tem-
pus, *the future*.

G.

Gallia, æ, f. *Gaul*. This country
included France and the north
part of Italy.

Gallus, i, m. *a Gaul*, an inhabitant
of *Gallia*.

Gallus, i, m. *a cock*.

Gaudeo, ére, gavisus sum, n. pass.
to rejoice; *to be glad*.

Gaudium, i, n. (*gaudeo*,) *joy*.

Gelidus, a, um, adj. *cold*.

Gemma, æ, f. *a gem*; *a bud*.

Gemitus, ûs, m. (*gemo*,) *a groan*.

Gener, éri, m. 86, *a son-in-law*.

Gens, tis, f. *a nation*.

Genus, éris, n. *a kind*.

Gerendus, a, um, part. (*gero*).

Gerens, tis, part. (*gero*), *carrying*.

Germania, æ, f. *Germany*.

Germâni, örüm, m. pl. *the Ger-
mans*.

Gero, ére, gessi, gestum, a. *to car-
ry*; *to transact*; *to have*: *gerere*
curam, *to take care*; *bellum*, *to
wage war*.

Gestio, ire, ivi or ii, a. & n. *to de-
sire*; *to long for*.

Gesto, äre, ävi, åtum, a. *freq.
(gero)*, *to bear*; *to carry*.

Gestus, a, um, part. (*gero*).

Gladius, i, m. *a sword*.

Gloria, æ, f. *glory*.

Gnavus, a, um, adj. *active*; *indus-
trious*.

Gradus, ûs, m. *a step*; *condition*;
rank: *lento gradu*, *at a slow
pace*; *leisure*.

Græcus, i. m. *a Greek*. Adj. *Greek*.
 Gramen, lnis, n. *grass*; *an herb*.
 Grandis, e, adj. *large*: *grandis pecunia, much money*.
 Gratia, æ, f. *thanks*: *from*
 Gratus, a, um, adj. ior, issimus, *grateful*; *agreeable*.
 Gravis, e, adj. *heavy*; *burdensome*:
 gravis somnus, deep sleep.
 Graviter, adv. (*gravis*,) *heavily*.
 Gregatim, adv. *in troops*: *from*
 Grex, gregis, m. *a flock*; *a herd*.
 Grus, gruis, m. & f. *a crane*.
 Gustandi, ger. *of tasting*: *from*
 Gusto, äré, ávi, átum, a. *to taste*.

H.

Habendi, ger. *of haring*: *from*
 Habeo, ére, ui, lnum, a. *to have*; *to*
 esteem; *to reckon*; *to use*; *to*
 treat: *se habere, to be*: *habere*
 in animo, to intend.
 Habitó, äré, ávi, átum, a. & n.
 freq. (habeo,) *to inhabit*; *to live*;
 to reside.
 Habitus, a, um, part. (*habeo*,) *had*;
 pronounced; *delivered*.
 Hac, Hæc, &c. *See Hic*.
 Hactenus, adv. (*hac & tenus*,) *hitherto*.
 Hædus, i, m. *a kid*.
 Hæreo, ère, hæsi, hæsu o, n. *to stick*.
 Hamilcar, äris, m. *Hamilcar, a*
 Carthaginian general.
 Hammon, önis, m. *Ammon, a name*
 of Jupiter.
 Hancce. *See Hicce*.
 Hannibal, älis, m. *Hannibal, a very*
 celebrated Carthaginian general.
 Haud, adv. *not*.
 Hebes, élis, adj. *stupid*.
 Hebræus, a, um, adj. *Hebrew*.
 Hel'na, æ, f. *Helen, a beautiful*
 Grecian queen.
 Helvetii, örum, m. pl. *the Helveticans or Swiss*.
 Helvetius, a, um, adj. *Helvetian*.
 Hem! int. *do but see!*
 Herba, æ, f. *an herb*.
 Hercules, is, m. *Hercules, a famous*
 Grecian hero.

Heres, édis, m. & f. *an heir*: *heres*
 ex asse, sole heir.
 Herus, i, m. *a master*.
 Heu! int. *ah! alas!*
 Hi. *See Hic*.
 Hiberna, örüm, n. pl. *winter quarters*.
 Hic, hæc, hoc, pro. 193, *this*; *he*;
 she; *it*.
 Hic, adv. *here*; *then*; *hereupon*.
 Hicce, hæcce, hocce, pro. intensive,
 this.
 Hiems, èmis, f. *winter*.
 Hinc, adv. (*hic*,) *hence*; *from this*
 place.
 Hippocrates, is, m. *Hippocrates, a*
 famous Grecian physician.
 Hipponiates, is, m. *Hipponiates*.
 Hirundo, lnis, f. *a swallow*.
 Historia, æ, f. *history*.
 Homo, lnis, c. *a man*.
 Honestas, ätis, f. *honor*; *virtue*: *frat*
 Honestus, a, um, adj. *honorable*: *from*
 Honor, öris, m. *honor*.
 Hora, æ, f. *an hour*.
 Horreum, i, n. *a storehouse*; *a*
 granary.
 Hortensius, a, um, adj. *growing in*
 a garden: *from*.
 Hortus, i, m. *a garden*.
 Hospitium, i, h. *an inn*: *from*
 Hespes, lts, e. *a stranger*; *a guest*.
 Hostia, æ, f. *a victim*.
 Hostilis, e, adj. *hostile*: *from*
 Hostis, is, *an enemy*.
 Hostilius, i, m. *Hostilius, a Roman*
 king.
 Huc, adv. (*hic*,) *hither*.
 Hujus, &c. *See Hic*.
 Humanus, a, um, adj. (*homo*,)
 human; *humane*.
 Humérus, i, m. *a shoulder*.
 Humilis, e, adj. (*humus*,) *humble*.
 Humor, öris, m. *moisture*.
 Humus, i, f. *the ground*.
 Hyperboréi, örüm, m. *the Hyperboreans*; *a northern nation*.

I.

Ibam, Ibo, &c. *See Eo*.
 Ibi, adv. (*is*,) *there*.

Ico, ēre, ici, ictum, a. *to strike.*

Id. See Is.

Idcirco, adv. *on that account; therefore.*

Idem, eādem, idem, pro. 195, *the same.*

Identidem, adv. *now and then.*

Ideo, adv. *therefore; on that account.*

Lens, euntis, part. (eo,) 299.

Igitur, adv. *therefore.*

Ignarus, a, um, adj. *ignorant; inexperienced.*

Ignavia, ae, f. *sloth; idleness:* from Ignavus, a, um, adj. *inactive; indolent; idle.*

Ignis, is, m. 96, *fire.*

Ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. *to be ignorant.*

Il. See Is.

Ille, illa, illud, pro. 191, *he; she; it; that.*

Illece, adv. (ille,) *thither.*

Hueesco, ēre, luxi, n. (in & lucēscō,) *to become light; to dawn:* imp. ubi illuxit, *when it was light.*

Imitor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to imitate.*

Immānis, e, adj. *cruel; savage.*

Immēmor, ūris, adj. (in & memor,) *regardless; unmindful.*

Immineo, ēre, ui, n. (in & mineo,) *to overhang; to be near to.*

Immitto, ēre, mīsi, missum, a. (in & mitto,) *to throw; to dash.*

Immōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to sacrifice.*

Immortālis, e, adj. (in & mortālis,) *immortal.*

Imō, adv. *nay; nay rather.*

Impar, āris, adj. (in & par,) *uneven; odd; unequal.*

Impedio, īre, ivi, itum, a. (in & pes,) *to hinder; to obstruct; to prevent.*

Impendeo, ēre, n. (in & pendeo,) *to hang over; to impend; to be near; to threaten.*

Imperātor, ūris, m. (impēro,) *a commander.*

Imperiālis, is, m. *a crown.*

Imperitus, a, um, adj. (in & peritus,) *ignorant; unskillful.*

Imperium, i, n. *government; an empire; sovereignty:* from Imperō, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. *to command; to govern.*

Impētro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & patro,) *to obtain.*

Impius, a, um, adj. (in & pius,) *impious.*

Impleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. *to fill.*

Implōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & ploro,) *to implore; to entreat.*

Implōno, ēre, posui, positum, a. (in & pono,) *to place; to put on board; to impose; to place upon.*

Imprōbē, adv. *wickedly; dishonestly:* from

Imprōbus, a, um, adj. (in & probus,) ior, issimūs, *wicked.*

Impūdens, tis, adj. (in & pudens,) *impudent.*

In, prep. *in; into; over; upon; to; for; towards; according to.*

Inānis, e, adj. *vain; frivolous.*

Inceptum, i, n. (incipio,) *a design.*

Incido, ēre, cīdi, n. (in & cado,) *to fall into.*

Incipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, a. (in & capio,) *to begin.*

Inclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (in & clamo,) *to call to; to call.*

Inclūdo, ēre, clūsi, clūsum, a. (in & claudo,) *to shut up; to confine.*

Inclūsus, a, um, part. (inclūdo,) *shut up; confined.*

Incognitus, a, um, adj. (in & cognitus,) *unknown.*

Inconditūs, a, um, adj. (in & conditūs,) *rude; confused.*

Incredibilis, e, adj. (in & credibilis,) *incredible.*

Inde, adv. *thence; from thence:* ab eo inde tempore, *from that time:* a pueritiā inde, *from childhood.*

Indico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & dico,) *to show; to discover; to disclose.*

Indigeo, ēre, ui, n. (in & egeo,) *to need.* 437.

Indignitas, ātis, f. (indignus,) *unworthiness; baseness; meanness.*

Indoctus, a, um, adj. (in & doctus,) ior, issimūs, *illiterate; ignorant.*

- Induo, ēre, ui, ūtum, a. *to clothe; to cover; to put on.*
- Industrius, a, um, adj. *industrious.*
- Indūtus, a, um, part. (induo,) *clothed; clad.*
- Inertia, ee, f. (iners) *inactivity.*
- Infamis, e, adj. (in & fama,) *infamous.*
- Infelix, Icis, adj. (in & felix,) *unhappy; wretched.*
- Inférus, a, um, adj. 176, *low.*
- Infestus, a, um, adj. *hostile.*
- Inficio, ēre, fēci, fectum, a. (in & facio,) *to stain; to infect; to corrupt.*
- Infīmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of infērus,) *lowest; humblest.*
- Influo, ēre, fluxi, -fluxum, n. (in & fluo,) *to flow into.*
- Ingenium, i, n. *genius; abilities.*
- Ingens, tis, adj. 155, *great; vast; immense.*
- Ingenuus, a, um, adj. *ingenuous; noble.*
- Ingrātus, a, um, adj. (in & gratus,) *ungrateful.*
- Ingravesco, ēre, n. (in & gravesco,) *to grow heavy; to increase.*
- Ingredior, grēdi, gressus sum, dep. (in & gradior,) *to enter.*
- Ingressus, a, um, part. (ingredior,) *having entered.*
- Inimicus, a, um, adj. (in & amicus,) *hostile; subs. an enemy.*
- Initium, i, n. (ineo,) *a beginning.*
- Injicio, ēre, jēci, jectum, a. (in & jacio,) *to lay or put in or upon.*
- Injuria, ee, f. (injurius,) *injury; wrong.*
- Injustitia, ee, f. (injustus,) *injustice.*
- Innocens, tis, adj. (in & nocens,) *innocent; harmless.*
- Inopia, ee, f. (inops,) *want; scarcity; dearth.*
- Inquam, or Inquio, dēf. 311, *to say.*
- Insania, ee, f. (insanus,) *madness.*
- Insecūtus, a, um, part. *having followed; pursuing: from*
- Insēquor, sēqui, secūtus sum, dep. (in & sequor,) *to follow; to pursue.*
- Insēro, ēre, erui, ertum, a. (in & sero,) *to insert; to put upon.*
- Insideo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, n. & a. (in & sedeo,) *to sit upon.*
- Insignis, e, adj. (in & signum,) *striking; extraordinary; distinguished.*
- Insimulo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & simulo,) *to accuse.*
- Instituo, ēre, ui, ūtum, a. (in & statuo,) *to make; to appoint.*
- Insto, āre, stūti, n. (in & sto,) *to persist.*
- Instruo, ēre, struxi, structum, a. (in & struo,) *to equip; to fit out.*
- Instructus, a, um, part. (instruo,) *equipped; fitted out.*
- Insula, ee, f. *an island.*
- Insūper, adv. (in & super,) *more over; over and above.*
- Integritas, atis, f. (intēger,) *honesty; probity; integrity.*
- Intelligo, ēre, lexi, lectum, a. (inter & lego,) *to understand; to perceive.*
- Intentus, a, um, adj. (intendo,) *intent upon; attentive.*
- Inter, prep. *among; between.*
- Interea, adv. (inter & is,) *in the mean time.*
- Intereo, ire, ii, n. irr. (inter & eo,) 299, *to perish.*
- Intērest, interfuit, imp. (intersum,) *it concerns.*
- Interficio, ēre, ēci, ectum, a. (inter & facio,) *to kill; to slay; to murder.*
- Interpōno, ēre, posui, posūtum, a. (inter & pono,) *to interpose.*
- Interpositus, ûs, m. (interpōno,) *an interposition.*
- Interpres, ētis, m. & f. *an interpreter.*
- Interpretatio, ônis, f. *interpretation; explanation.*
- Interprētor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (interpretes,) *to interpret; to explain.*
- Interrex, ēgis, m. (inter & rex,) *an interrex; a regent.*
- Interrogō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (inter & rogo,) *to ask.*
- Interstēpo, ēre, ui, ūtum, n. & a. (inter & stēpo,) *to interrupt.*
- Intersum, esse, fui, irr. n. (inter & sum,) *to be present.*

- Introdæco, ère, xi, ctum, a. (intro & duco,) *to bring in; to introduce.*
- Inultus, a, um, adj. (in & ultus,) *unrevenged.*
- Invado, ère, vāsi, vāsum, a. (in & vado,) *to fall upon; to attack.*
- Invenio, ire, vēni, ventum, a. (in & venio,) *to find; to contrive.*
- Inventus, a, um, part. (invenio.)
- Invideo, ère, idi, isum, n. & a. (in & video,) *to envy.*
- Invidia, æ, f. *envy:* from
- Invidus, a, um, adj. *envious.*
- Invisus, a, um, adj. (invideo,) *hated; hateful; odious.*
- Ipse, ipsa, ipsum, pro. 198, *self; myself; himself, &c.; also, I myself; he himself, &c., when ego, tu, ille, &c. are understood; also, he, she, it.*
- Ira, æ, f. *anger.*
- Ire. See Eo.
- Irascor, i, dep. *to be angry.*
- Iratus, a, um, adj. (irascor,) *angry; displeased.*
- Is, ea, id, pro. 194, *he; she; it or that: in eo esset ut lustraret, was upon the point of examining: eo, with comparatives, by so much, or the.*
- Isaacus, i, m. *Isaac, the son of Abraham.*
- Isocrates, is, m. *Isocrates, an Athenian orator.*
- Iste, ista, istud, pro. 192, *this; that; he; she; it.*
- Ister, tri, m. *the Ister, now the Danube, the largest river of Europe.*
- Istic, istæc, istoc & istut, pro. *this; that.*
- Ita, adv. *so.*
- Itaque, conj. (ita & que,) *and so; therefore.*
- Iter, itinēris, n. 91, *a journey: iter facere, to go; to march; to travel.*
- Itērum, adv. *again.*
- J.
- Jaceo, ère, uī, n. *to lie.*
- Jacobus, i, m. *Jacob, the son of Isaac.*
- Jactatus, a, um, part. *thrown out; spoken; uttered: from*
- Jacto, àre, àvi, àtum, a. freq. (jacio,) *to throw; to toss; to speak; to utter; to boast of.*
- Jactura, æ, f. (jacio,) *a loss.*
- Jam, adv. *now; already.*
- Joséphus, i, m. *Joseph.*
- Jovis. See Jupiter.
- Jubeo, ère, jussi, jussum, a. *to command; to order.*
- Jucundus, a, um, adj. ior, issimus, *sweet; delightful; pleasant.*
- Judas, æ, m. *Judah.*
- Judico, are, àvi, àtum, a. (judex,) *to judge; to think.*
- Judicium, i, n. (judex,) *a judgment; an opinion.*
- Julius, i, m. *Julius.*
- Juno, ònis, f. *Juno, the wife of Jupiter.*
- Jupiter, Jovis, m. 125, *Jupiter, the king of gods and men, according to the Grecian and Roman mythology.*
- Juro, àre, àvi, àtum, n. *to swear.*
- Jus, juris, n. *right.*
- Jusjurandum, jurisjurandi, n. (jus & jurandum,) *an oath.*
- Jussi. See Jubeo.
- Jussus, a, um, part. (jubeo.)
- Justitia, æ, f. *justice: from*
- Justus, a, um, adj. ior, issimus, *proper; right; just.*
- Juventus, ûtis, f. (juvenis,) *youth; the youth.*
- Juvo, àre, juvi, jutum, a. *to aid; to assist.*
- Juxta, prep. *near to; hard by.*

L.

L., an abbreviation of Lucius.

Labor, òris, m. *labor; trouble.*

Labor, labi, lapsus sum, *to fall; to glide.*

Laboriosus, a, um, adj. (labor,) *laborious.*

Lac, tis, n. *milk.*

Lacedæmon, ònis, f. *Lacedæmon or Sparta, a celebrated city of Greece.*

- Lacedæmonius, a, um, adj. *Lacedæmonian*: subs. a *Lacedæmonian*.
- Lacéro, áre, ávi, átum, a. to tear; to tear in pieces.
- Lacerta, æ, f. a lizard.
- Lacrýma, æ, f. a tear.
- Lædo, ére, læsi, læsum, a. to injure; to hurt.
- Lælius, i, m. *Lælius, a Roman*.
- Læsi. See Lædo.
- Lætor, ári, átus sum, dep. to rejoice.
- Læva, æ, f. the left hand.
- Lana, æ, f. wool.
- Laodicéa, æ, f. *Laodicea, a city of Asia*.
- Lapis, Ídis, m. a stone.
- Laqueus, i, m. a snare; a trap.
- Lateo, ére, ui, n. to be concealed.
- Latium, i, n. *Latium, a country of Italy*.
- Latro, áre, ávi, átum, n. to bark.
- Laudátus, a, um, part. being praised: from
- Laudo, áre, ávi, átum, a. (laus,) to praise; to extol.
- Laurus, i & us, f. 52, the laurel.
- Laus, laudis, f. praise; glory.
- Lautus, a, um, adj. elegant; sumptuous.
- Lavo, áre, vi, lautum. lotum, or lavatum, a. to wash.
- Leæna, æ, f. a lioness.
- Legátus, i, m. a lieutenant; an ambassador.
- Leges. See Lex.
- Lego, ére, legi, lectum, a. 250, to collect; to pick up; to read.
- Lenio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (lenis,) to mitigate; to assuage.
- Leníter, adv. (lenis,) mildly; kindly.
- Lentílus, i, m. *Lentulus, a Roman*.
- Lentus, a, um, adj. slow.
- Leo, ónis, m. a lion.
- Leonidas, æ, m. *Leonidas, a king of the Lacedæmonians*.
- Lepus, òris, m. a hare.
- Levis, e, adj. ior, issimus, small; trifling; light.
- Lexo, áre, ávi, átum, a. (levis,) to allay.
- Lex, legis, f. 115 & 95, a law.
- Liber, éra, érum, adj. free.
- Liber, bri, m. a book.
- Libérè, adv. (liber,) freely; without constraint.
- Libéri, òrum, m. (liber,) children.
- Libéro, áre, ávi, átum, a. (liber,) to free; to deliver.
- Libertas, átis, f. (liber,) liberty.
- Libet, libuit, or libitum est, imp. it pleases.
- Licet, licuit, & licitum est, imp. it is permitted.
- Licét, adv. although.
- Ligo, áre, ávi, átum, a. to bind; to tie.
- Lilium, i, n. a lily.
- Limen, Inis, n. a threshold.
- Litéra, æ, f. a letter: pl. an epistle or letter.
- Livius, i, m. *Livy, a Roman writer*.
- Loco, áre, ávi, átum, a. (locus,) to place.
- Locúples, étis, adj. ior, issimus, rich; ample; sure.
- Locus, i, m. pl. loci, m. and loca, n. a place.
- Locútus, a, um, part. (loquor.)
- Londiniensis, e, adj. of London: from
- Londinium, i, n. *London*.
- Longè, adv. long; far: from
- Longus, a, um, adj. long.
- Loquor, loqui, locútus sum, dep. to speak; to talk; to converse.
- Lou, a, um, part. (lavo,) washed.
- Luceo, ére, luxi, n. (lux,) to shine.
- Lucius, i, m. a pike.
- Luctus, ús, m. (lugeo,) grief.
- Lucus, i, m. a grove.
- Ludo, ére, lusi, lusum, n. to play.
- Ludus, i, m. (ludo,) play.
- Lues, is, f. a plague; a pestilence.
- Lugeo, ére, xi, u. & a. to mourn for; to lament.
- Luna, æ, f. the moon.
- Luo, ére, i, a. to pay; to suffer.
- Lupus, i, m. a wolf.
- Luscinia, æ, f. a nightingale.
- Lusítans, tis, part. from
- Lusito, áre, ávi, átum, n. freq. (ludo,) to play.

Lustro, ēre, āvi, ātum, a. to examine.

Lusus, ūs, m. (ludo,) play; sport.

Lutum, i, n. mud; clay.

Lux, lucis, f. light.

Luxi, &c. See Lugeo.

Lycomēdes, is, m. *Lycomedes*, a king of the island of Scyros.

Lycurgus, i, m. *Lycurgus*, the Spartan lawgiver.

Lydus, i, m. a *Lydian*.

M.

M., an abbreviation of Marcus.

Macilentus, a, um, adj. (macies,) lean.

Magis, adv. sup. maximè, more.

Magistratus, ūs, m. (magister,) a magistrate.

Magnitudo, inis, f. magnitude; greatness; size: from

Magnus, a, um, adj. major, maximus, great; large: magna vox, a loud voice: sestimare magni, to value highly.

Major, us, ūris, adj. (E. 116,) greater. See Magnus.

Majores, um, m. pl. ancestors.

Malè, adv. (malus,) badly; ill; amiss; wrong: malè sit, may mischie夫 befall; a plague upon.

Malo, malle, malui, irr. n. (magis & volo,) 290, to prefer; to choose rather.

Malum, i, n. an evil; misfortune. From

Malus, a, um, adj. bad; wicked; evil.

Mandatum, i, n. (mando,) order; command; an injunction.

Mando, ēre, āvi, ātum, a. to command.

Mando, ēre, mandi, mansum, a. to chew; to eat.

Manè, adv. in the morning.

Maneo, ēre, mansi, mansum, n. to stay; to remain.

Manifestus, a, um, adj. clear; evident.

Manipulus, i, m. (manus & pleo,) a bundle; a sheaf.

Manlius, i, m. *Manlius*.

Manus, ūs, f. 128, a hand.

Marcellus, i, m. *Marcellus*, a Roman general.

Marcius, i, m. *Marcius*.

Marcus, i. m. *Marcus*.

Mare, is, n. 118, the sea.

Marius, i, m. *Marius*, a Roman general.

Massiliensis, is, m. an inhabitant of *Marseilles*.

Mater, tris, f. a mother.

Matrimonium, i, n. (mater,) marriage.

Maturesco, ēre, rui, n. (matūrus,) to ripen; to come to maturity.

Maturo, ēre, āvi, ātum, n. to hasten: from

Matūrus, a, um, adj. ripe.

Maximè, adv. very greatly. See Magis.

Maximopere, adv. (magnus & opus,) exceedingly.

Maximus, a, um, adj. (sup. of magnus,) greatest; very great: maximus natu, oldest.

Me. See Ego.

Medicina, æ, f. medicine: from Medicus, i, m. (medeor,) a physician.

Meditor, ēri, ātus sum, dep. to think; to meditate; to intend.

Medius, a, um, adj. midst: subs. the middle; the midst.

Meipsum, myself; acc. of ego & ipse.

Meliūs, adv. better. See Bene.

Membrum, i, n. a limb.

Memini, pret. 30th & 30th, I remember.

Memor, ūris, adj. (memini,) mindful; Memoria, æ, f. (memor,) memory; recollection.

Mendax, ācis, adj. lying: subs. a liar.

Mendacium, i, n. (mendax,) a falsehood.

Mens, tis, f. the mind.

Mensa, æ, f. a table.

Mensis, is, m. a month.

Mentio, ūnis, f. mention.

Mercator, ūris, m. (mercator,) a merchant.

Mercatura, æ, f. (mercator,) the trade of a merchant.

- Merces, édis, f. *pay; reward; cost.*
 Merces. *See Merx.*
 Mercur, ári, átus sum, dep. *to purchase.*
 Mercurius, i, m. *Mercury, the messenger of the gods.*
 Mergo, ére, mersi, mersum, a. *to sink; to plunge; to dive.*
 Meritò, adv. (*meritus.*) *deservedly.*
 Meritum, i, n. (*meritus.*) *merit; kindness; benefit; favor.*
 Mersus, a um, part. (*mergo.*)
 Merum, i, n. *pure wine.*
 Merx, cis, f. *merchandise; goods.*
 Metuendus, a, um, part. : from Metuo, ére, ui, a. *to fear:* from Metus, ús, m. *fear.*
 Meus, a, um, pro. 210 & 211, *mine.*
 Mi. *See Meus.*
 Mihi. *See Ego.*
 Miles, Itis, c. 110, *a soldier:* from Mille, num. adj. ind. *a thousand: ducenties mille, two hundred thousand:* also a subs. n. ind. in the sing. in the pl. millia, millium, &c.
 Milo, ónis, m. *Milo.*
 Miltiades, is, m. *Miltiades, an Athenian general.*
 Minimè, adv. (*sup. of parvus.*) *least; by no means.*
 Minimus, a, um, adj. sup. (*parvus.*) *least: minimus or natu minimus, youngest.*
 Minister, tri, m. *a servant.*
 Minùs, adv. (*comp. of parum.*) *less:* after quò, not. *See Quò.*
 Mirificus, a, um, adj. (*mirus & facio.*) *astonishing.*
 Miraris, tis, part. : from
 Miror, ári, átus sum, dep. *to wonder; to admire; to be astonished.*
 Mirus, a, um, adj. *wonderful.*
 Miser, éra, érum, adj. *miserable; unfortunate.*
 Misereor, éri, erítus or ertus sum, dep. (*miser.*) *to pity.*
 Miséror, ári, átus sum, dep. (*miser.*) *to deplore; to pity.*
 Miserandus, a, um, part. (*miseror.*) *to be pitied.*
 Miséret, miseruit, miseritum, imp. *to pity: me miséret, I pity.*
- Misi. *See Mitto.*
 Missus, a, um, part. (*mitto.*) *sent.*
 Mitis, e, adj. ior, issimus, 149, *mild; kind; humane; ripe.*
 Mitto, ére, misi, missum, a. *to send.*
 Mobilitas, átis, f. (*mobilis.*) *pliancy; want of firmness; flexibility.*
 Moerens, tis, part. *mourning:* from Moereo, ére, ui, n. & a. *to mourn.*
 Mæror, óris, m. *grief; sorrow.*
 Mœstitia, æ, f. (*mœstus.*) *sadness; grief.*
 Mollis, e, adj. ior, issimus, *soft.*
 Molliter, adv. iùs, issimè, (*mollis.*) *softly; agreeably.*
 Morordi. *See Mordeo.*
 Moneo, ére, ui, Itum, a. *to admonish; to teach; to advise.*
 Mons, tis, m. 97, *a mountain.*
 Mora, æ, f. *delay.*
 Morbus, i, m. *a disease.*
 Mordeo, ére, momordi, morsum, a. *to bite.*
 Moribundus, a, um, adj. *at the point of death; dying:* from
 Morior, mori, rarely moriri, mortuus sum, dep. (*mors.*) *to die.*
 Moritürus, a, um, part. (*morior.*)
 Mors, tis, f. *death.*
 Morsus, ús, m. (*mordeo.*) *a bite.*
 Mortalis, e, adj. (*mors.*) *mortal:* subs. *a mortal.*
 Mortuus, a, um, part. (*morior.*) *dead.*
 Mos, moris, m. *manner; way.*
 Moveo, ére, movi, motum, a. *to move; to remove.*
 Mox, adv. *soon; immediately.*
 Mulcto, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to punish.*
 Mulier, éris, f. *a woman.*
 Multitudo, ñnis, f. (*multus.*) *a multitude; the multitude; the populace; the rabble.*
 Multò, adv. *much: non multò pòst;* *not long after:* from
 Multum, adv. comp. plàs, gup. phurimùm, *much.*
 Multus, a, um, adj. 177, *many; much.*
 Mundus, i, m. *the world.*
 Munio, ire, ivi, Itum, n. & a. *to defend; to fortify.*
 Munitus, a, um, part. (*munio.*) *fortified.*

Munus, ēris, n. *an office; a present.*
Murēna, æ, m. *Murena, a Roman consul.*

Murus, i, m. *a wall.*

Mus, muris, m. & f. *a mouse.*

Musca, æ, f. *a fly.*

Musica, æ, & Musice, es, f. *music.*

Muto, äré, ávi, átum, a. *to change.*

Mutus, a, um, adj. *mute; silent.*

N.

Nam, & Namque, conj. *for.*

Nandi, ger. *See No.*

Narrandi, ger. *(narro.)*

Narrans, tis, part. : from

Narro, äré, ávi, átum, a. *to tell; to relate.*

Nascor, i, natus sum, dep. *to be born.*

Natális, e, adj. *natal; native:* dies natális, *a birthday.*

Natu, m. *(nascor.) used in the ablative singular only, by birth; in age.*

Natúra, æ, f. *(nascor,) nature; disposition; constitution.*

Natus, a, um, part. *(nascor,) born: decem annos natus, ten years old.*

Nauta, æ, m. *51, a sailor.*

Navális, e, adj. *(navis,) naval.*

Navarchus, i, m. *a master or owner of a ship.*

Navigo, äré, ávi, átum, a. & n. *(navis & ago,) to navigate; to sail.*

Navis, is, f. *95, a vessel; a ship.*

Ne, adv. & conj. *not; that not; lest.*

Ne, enclitic. conj. id *indirekt questions, whether; in direct questions it is not translated.*

Nec, or Neque, conj. *(né & que,) and not; but not; nor.*

Necdum, adv. *(nec & dum,) and not yet; but not yet.*

Necesse, adj. ind. *necessary.*

Necessitas, átis, f. *(necesse,) necessity.*

Necne, adv. *or not.*

Neglectus, a, um, part. *neglected; from, being neglected.*

Neglīgo, äré, lexi, lectum, a. *(nec & lego,) to neglect.*

Nego, äré, ávi, átum, a. *to deny.*

Negotium, i, n. *(nec & otium,) business; employment.*

Nemo, Inis, c. *(ne & homo,) no one; no body.*

Nemus, öris, n. *a wood.*

Neoptolémus, i, m. *Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles.*

Nepos, ötis, m. *a grandson.*

Neptunius, a, um, adj. *Neptunian:* from

Neptūnus, i, m. *Neptune, the brother of Jupiter, and god of the sea.*

Nequāquam, adv. *by no means.*

Neque. *See Nec.*

Nequeo, ire, Ivi & ü, Itum, irr. n. *(ne & queo,) 299, not to be able; I cannot.*

Nequis, nequa, nequod & nequid, pro. *(ne & quis,) 205, that no one; that nothing; lest ~~any~~, lest some.*

Nescio, ire, Ivi, Itum, a. *(ne & scio,) to be ignorant; not to know.*

Nescius, a, um, adj. *(ne & scius,) ignorant.*

Neuter, tra, trum, adj. *144, neither.*

Nex, necis, f. *death.*

Nidus, i, m. *a nest.*

Nihil, & Nil, ind. n. *nothing: nihil boni, no advantage: nihil impedio, I do not hinder: nihil mover, I am not affected.*

Nil. *See Nihil.*

Nilus, i, m. *the Nile.*

Nimis, adv. *too; too much.*

Nimirum, adv. *(ne & mirum,) doubtless; certainly.*

Nimíum, adv. *too; too much: from* Nimius, a, um, adj. *(nimis,) too much; excessive; very great.*

Nisi, conj. *(ne & si,) unless; except.*

Nisus, i, m. *Nisus.*

Nitrōsus, a, um, adj. *(nitrum,) nitrous.*

Nix, nivis, f. *snow.*

No, are, avi, atum, n. *to swim.*

Nobilis, átis, f. *(nobilis,) the noble.*

Nobilio, äré, ávi, átum, a. *(nobilis,) noble.*

Nobis. See Ego.

Noceo, ēre, ui, Itum, *&.* to hurt ;
to injure ; to impair.

Nolo, nolle, nolui, irr. n. 290, 291,
to be unwilling : *I will not.*
With an infinitive of another verb,
nolo is translated by *not*, and the
infinitive by an imperative ; as,
esse noli, be not.

Nomen, Ínis, n. *a name* : nomíne,
on account of ; *for the sake of*.
Nomíno, āre, ávi, átum, a. (*nomen*,)
to call ; to name.

Non, adv. *not.*

Nonne, adv. (*non & ne*,) *not ? non-*
ne est, is it not ?

Nos. See Ego.

Noster, tra, trum. pro. 209 & 143,
our.

Novem, num. adj. ind. *nine.*

Novítas, átis, f. *novelty* : from

Novus, a, um, adj. *new.*

Nox, noctis, f. *night.*

Nubes, is, f. 95, *a cloud.*

Nudo, āre, ávi, átum, a. (*nudus*,)
to deprive.

Nullus, a, um, adj. 144, *no ; no*
one.

Num, adv. in *indirect* questions,
whether ; in *direct* questions it is
not translated.

Numen, Ínis, n. (*nuo*,) *a deity* ; *a*
god.

Numéro, āre, ávi, átum, a. *to*
count : from

Numérus, i, m. *a number.*

Numídæ, árum, m. pl. *the Numid-
ians, a people of northern Af-
rica.*

Nummus, i, m. *a piece of money.*

Nunc, adv. *now.*

Nuncio, āre, ávi, átum, a. *to an-
nounce* ; *to tell* ; *to report* ; *to*
make known : from

Nuncius, i, m. *news* ; *tidings* ; *a*
messenger.

Nunquam, adv. (*ne & unquam*,)
never.

Nusquam, adv. (*ne & usquam*,)
no where : *nusquam non, every*
where.

Nutrix, Icis, f. *a nurse.*

Nutus, ūs, m. (*nuo*,) *a nod* ; *will* ;
pleasure.

O.

O, int. *O !*

Ob, prep. *for* ; *on account of.*

Obeo, ire, ivi or ii, Itum, a. & n.
irr. (*ob & eo*,) *to die.*

Obliviscor, i, oblitus sum, dep. *to*
forget.

Obruо, ēre, rui, rūtum, a. (*ob &*
ruo,) *to cover* ; *to conceal.*

Obsécro, āre, ávi, átum, a. (*ob &*
sacro,) *to entreat.*

Obses, Idis, m. & f. (*ob & sedeo*,)
a hostage ; *a surety.*

Obsideo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, a. (*ob &*
sedeo,) *to beset* ; *to fill.*

Obsidio, ónis, f. (*obsideo*,) *a siege.*

Obsto, āre, stūti, n. (*ob & sto*,) *to*
oppose.

Obstupesco, ēre, pui, n. *to be ama-*
zed ; *to be astonished.*

Obtestor, ári, átus sum, dep. (*ob &*
testor,) *to adjure* ; *to beseech.*

Obvenio, ire, eni, entum, n. (*ob &*
venio,) *to happen* ; *to occur.*

Obviām, adv. (*obvius*,) *in the way* :
fit obviām, ~~meets~~ *meets.*

Occasio, ónis, f. (*occido*,) *occasion* ;
opportunity.

Occidendus, a, um, part. : from
Occido, ēre, cidi, cisum, a. (*ob &*
cædo,) *to kill* ; *to slay.*

Occisus, a, um, part. (*occido*,) *slain.*

Occulto, āre, ávi, átum, a. freq.
(*occūlo*,) *to conceal* ; *to hide.*

Octūlus, i, m. *an eye.*

Odi, pret. 304 & 309, *I hate.*

Odiōsus, a, um, adj. (*odi*,) *offensive* ;
hateful.

Offendens, tis, part. *meeting* : from

Offendo, ēre, fendi, fensum, n. & a.
to come upon ; *to meet with.*

Offero, ferre, obtūli, oblātum, a.
irr. (*ob & sero*,) *to offer* ; *to*

present.

Officio, ēre, fēci, sectum, a. (*ob &*
facio,) *to hinder* ; *to obstruct* ; *to*

hurt.

Olim, adv. *once* ; *formerly* ; *here-*

after ; *afterwards.*

Omen, Inis, n. *an omen; a sign.*
 Omnis, e, adj. *all; every.*
 Onus, ēris, n. *a load.*
 Opēra, ae, f. *labor; service.*
 Opēra, um, n. pl. *See Opus.*
 Opilio, ônis, m. *a shepherd.*
 Opinio, ônis, f. *opinion; fancy.*
 Opis, gen. (from obsolete ops,) f.
aid; assistance; pl. wealth.
 Oppianicus, i, m! *Oppianicus.*
 Oppidum, i, n. 84 & 85, *a town.*
 Oppressus, a, um, part., and
 Opprimendi, ger.: from
 Opprīmo, ēre, pressi, pressum, a.
(ob & premo,) to subdue; to de-
stroy; to oppress; to overwhelm.
 Optīmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of bo-
 nus,) *best.*
 Opulentus, a, um, adj. (ops,) *rich.*
 Opus, ēris, n. *a work; an employ-
 ment.*
 Opus, ind. subs. & adj. *need; ne-
 cessity; necessary.*
 Ora, ae, f. *a border.*
 Oratio, ônis, f. (oro,) *an oration; a
 speech.*
 Orātor, ôris, m. (oro,) *an orator.*
 Orbis, is, m. *a circle; the world.*
 Orbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to deprive:*
from
 Orbus, a, um, adj. *orphan; bereft;*
*childless; orbum facere, to be-
 reave; to deprive.*
 Ordo, Inis, m. *a row; a line.*
 Orior, iri, ortus sum,* dep. *to rise;*
to spring.
 Orno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to adorn.*
 Oro, ., āvi, ātum, a. *to ask; to
 request; to crave; to beg.*
 Ortus, a, um, part. (orior,) *sprung;*
descended.
 Os, oris, n. *the mouth; the face.*
 Os, ossis, n. *a bone.*
 Osculātus, a, um, part.: from
 Oscūlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (oscū-
 lum,) *to kiss.*
 Ostendo, ēre, tendi, tensum & ten-
 tum, a. (ob & tendo,) *to show.*
 Ostiarius, i, m. (ostium,) *a porter.*
 Otium, i, n. *inactivity.*
 Ovīs, is, f. *a sheep.*

P.

P., an abbreviation of Publius.
 Pabūlum, i, n. (pasco,) *pasture;*
fodder.
 Pacis. See Pax.
 Palliōlum, i, n. dim. *a cloak or
 mantle: from*
 Pallium, i, n. *a mantle.*
 Palmes, līs, m. *the branch of a vine.*
 Palus, i, m, *a stake; a pale.*
 Palus, ūdis, f. *a marsh; a pool.*
 Pan, Panis, m. *Pan.*
 Pando, ēre, — passum or pansum,
a. to open.
 Panis, is, m. *bread.*
 Parandus, a, um, part. (paro,) *to
 be prepared.*
 Parco, ēre, pepercī or parsi, n. *to
 spare: from*
 Parcus, a, um, adj. *frugal.*
 Pario, ēre, pepēri, partum, a. *to
 produce; to beget; to obtain.*
 Paro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to prepare;*
to equip; to fit out; to obtain.
 Pars, tis, f. *a part; a portion; a
 share: pl. partes, a region; a
 quarter.*
 Parsimonia, ae, f. (parco,) *frugality.*
 Parthi, òrum, m. pl. *the Parthians,*
a people of Asia.
 Partim, adv. (pars,) *partly.*
 Parum, comp. minus, sup. minīmē,
adv. little.
 Parumper, adv. *awhile; for a short
 time.*
 Parvūlus, a, um, adj. dim. *small;*
little: from
 Parvus, a, um, adj. 177. *small;*
mean: subs. parvum, a little.
 Pasco, ēre, pavi, pastum, a. & Pas-
 cor, i, pastus sum, dep. *to feed;*
to pasture; to eat.
 Pastor, ôris, m. (pasco,) *a shepherd.*
 Pater, tris, m. 108, *a father: ven-*
tōrum pater, i. e. Eōlus: pl.
patres, fathers; senators.
 Patēra, ae, f. (pateo,) *a goblet.*
 Patiens, tis, part. & adj. *patient.*
from
 Patior, i, passus sum, dep. *to suffer*
to endure.

Patria, æ, f. (pater,) one's native country; a country.
 Paucus, a, um, adj. few; a few.
 Paulatim, adv. (paulus,) gradually; by degrees.
 Paulò, adv. (paulus,) a little.
 Paululum, adv. a little.
 Pauper, éris, adj. poor.
 Pavor, óris, m. (paveo,) fear; alarm.
 Pax, pacis, f. peace.
 Peccatum, i, n. a fault: from
 Pecco, áre, ávi, átum, n. to err; to commit a fault or mistake.
 Pectus, óris, n. the breast; the mind.
 Pecunia, æ, f. money: from
 Pecus, óris, n. a flock.
 Pedis. See Pes.
 Pellicio, ére, exi, ectum, a. to entice; to seek to entice.
 Pello, ére, pepúli, pulsum, a. to drive away; to banish; to rout.
 Pendeo, ére, pependi, n. to hang.
 Panna, æ, f. a feather.
 Pepercí. See Parco.
 Pepéri. See Pario.
 Per, prep. through; by; by means of; during; for: per se, by itself; alone.
 Peractus, a, um, part. finished: from
 Perágo, ére, égi, actum, a. (per & ago,) to finish.
 Percontátus, a, um, part.: from
 Percontor, ári, átus sum, dep. to ask; to inquire.
 Percussus, a, um, part. from
 Percutio, ére, ssi, ssum, a. (per & quatio,) to strike.
 Perdítus, a, um, part. ruined; undone: from
 Perdo, ére, dídi, dítum, a. (per & do,) to destroy, to lose.
 Peregrinus, a, um, adj. foreign: subs. a foreigner; a stranger.
 Perferendus, a, um, part.: from
 Perféro, ferre, tili, látum, a. irr. (per & fero,) to bear; to carry.
 Perficio, ére, feci, sectum, a. (per & facio,) to cause; to perform; to execute.

Pergo, ére, perrexí, perrectum, n. to persevere.
 Perictílum, i, n. a trial; danger; peril.
 Perinde, adv. (per & inde,) equally: perinde ac, just as if; as much as if.
 Perindulgens, tis, adj. (per & indulgens,) very kind.
 Peritus, a, um, adj. skilled in; skilful.
 Perlustro, áre, ávi, átum, a. (per & lustro,) to travel through; to traverse.
 Permitto, ére, misi, missum, a. (per & mitto,) to permit; to allow.
 Permultus, a, um, adj. (per & multus,) very many.
 Pernicítas, átus, f. (permix,) swiftness.
 Perpendo, ére, pendí, pensum, á. (per & pendo,) to weigh; to consider.
 Perpétro, áre, ávi, átum, a. (per & patro,) to accomplish; to perform.
 Persæ, árum, m. pl. the Persians.
 Perséquor, i, cútus sum, dep. (per & sequor,) to follow; to pursue.
 Persicus, a, um, adj. Persian.
 Perspiccio, ére, spexi, spectum, a. (per & specio,) to examine; to perceive.
 Perspicuus, um, adj. plain; evident.
 Persuadeo, ére, si, sum, a. (per & suadeo,) to persuade.
 Perterrefacio, ére, fèci, factum, a. (perterreo & facio,) to frighten greatly.
 Perterrefactus, a, um, part. frightened greatly: from
 Perterreflo, fiéri, factus sum, irr. passive of perterrefacio, 296, to be greatly frightened.
 Perturbátus, a, um, part.: from
 Perturbo, áre, ávi, átum, a. (per & turbo,) to disturb; to trouble.
 Pervenio, ire, éni, entum, n. (per & venio,) to come.
 Pes; pedis, m. a foot.

PESSIMUS — PRÆBEO.

Pessimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of malus, 177,) *very mischievous; very bad.*

Peto, ēre, Ivi, Itum, a. *to ask; to seek; to go to; to travel to.*

Pharao, ónis, m. *Pharaoh, the name of many Egyptian kings.*

Pharus, i, f. *Pharus, an island and town near Alexandria.*

Philippus, i, m. *Philip, a king of Macedonia.*

Philo, ónis, m. *Philo, a Grecian philosopher.*

Philosophia, æ, f. *philosophy.*

Philosophus, i, m. *a philosopher.*

Pignus, óris, n. *a pledge; a proof.*

Pincerna, æ, m. *a cup-bearer; a butler.*

Pinguis, e, adj. *fat.*

Pinus, ús & i, f. *a pine.*

Piscis, is, m. *a fish.*

Piso, ónis, m. *Piso, a Roman name.*

Pistor, óris, m. (pinso,) *a baker.*

Placeo, ēre, ui, Itum, n. *to please; to be agreeable.*

Placide, adv. (placidus,) *calmly; quietly.*

Planctus, ús, m. (plango,) *lamentation; wailing.*

Planities, éi, f. (planus,) *a plain.*

Plato, ónis, m. *Plato, a Grecian philosopher.*

Plastrum, i, n. *a wagon.*

Plausus, ús, m. (plau-) *applause.*

Plebs, plebis, f. *a people.*

Plenus, a, um, adj. *full.*

Plerūmque, adv. *for the most part.*

Plerusque, äque, umque, adj. *most; the most; the greatest part.*

Ploro, äré, ävi, åtum, n. & a. *to lament.*

Plurimūm, adv. (sup. of multūm,) *very much.*

Plurimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of multus,) *very much; very many; most.*

Plus, pluris, adj. (comp. of multus, 177,) *more; higher.*

Pluvius, a, um, adj. *rainy.*

Pœna, æ, f. *punishment.*

Pœni, órum, m. pl. *the Carthaginians.*

Pœnito, ēre, ui, n. *to repent.*

Poëta, æ, m. *a poet.*

Pompeius, i, m. *Pompey, a distinguished Roman general.*

Pomum, i, n. *an apple.*

Ponè, prep. *behind.*

Pono, ēre, posui, positum, a. *to place; to set: castra, to pitch.*

Pons, pontis, m. *a bridge.*

Pontus, i, m. *the sea.*

Populus, i, m. *a people.*

Porcus, i, m. *a pig; a hog.*

Porrigo, ēre, rex, rectum, a. *to extend; to present.*

Porro, adv. *moreover; then.*

Porta, æ, f. *a gate.*

Portans, tis, part. (porto.)

Portendo, ēre, di, tum. a. *to foretell; to forebode.*

Porto, äré, ävi, åtum, a. *to carry; to convey; to bear; to have influence.*

Postlus, a, um, part. (pono.)

Possessio, ónis, f. (possideo,) *a possession.*

Possum, posse, potui, irr. n. 260, *to be able; I can.*

Post, prep. *after.*

Pòst, adv. *after; afterwards.*

Postea, adv. (post & is,) *afterward; after that.*

Posteritas, ätis, f. *posterity: from*

Postéra, um, adj. *posterior, postrémus, or postumus, 176, following; next.*

Postquam, adv. & conj. (post & quam,) *after.*

Postrémus, a, um, adj. (sup. of postéra,) *the last: ad postrémum, at last.*

Postülaus, tis, part.: from

Postülo, äré, ävi, åtum, a. *to ask; to demand.*

Postumus, i, m. *Postumus.*

Posui, &c. See Pono.

Potest, &c. See Possum.

Potestas, ätis, f. (potis,) *power; dominion; opportunity.*

Potio, ónis, f. (poto,) *drink.*

Potius, adv. *rather.*

Prae, prep. *before; for; more than.*

Praebeo, ēre, ui, a. (pree & habeo,) *to afford; to furnish; to give.*

- Præbiturus**, a, um, part. (præbeo.)
Præceps, cip̄tis, adj. (præ & caput,) *headlong; swift; rapid.*
Præcipio, ēre, ēpi, eptum, a. (præ & capio,) *to take before; to command.*
Præcipito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (præceps,) *to hurry; to impel.*
Præcipue, adv. (præcipiuus,) *especially; particularly.*
Præclarus, a, um, adj. ior, iss̄mus, (præ & clarus,) *celebrated; honorable.*
Præcordia, órum, n. pl. (præ & cor,) *the midriff or diaphragm.*
Præditus, a, um, adj. *furnished with.*
Præfectus, i, m. *an overseer; a chief; a chief officer; a governor; from*
Præficio, ēre, ēci, ectum, a. (præ & facio,) *to set over; to appoint over.*
Præmitto, ēre, misi, missum, a. (præ & mitto,) *to send forward.*
Præmium, i, n. *a reward.*
Prænosco, ēre, nōvi, nōtum, a. (præ & nosco,) *to foreknow.*
Præripio, ēre, ripui, reptum, a. (præ & rapio,) *to snatch away.*
Præscio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. (præ & scio,) *to foreknow; to foresee.*
Præsegnmen, Inis, n. (præ & segmen,) *a piece; a bit; a fragment.*
Præsens, tis, adj. (præsum,) *present.*
Præsertim, adv. *especially.*
Præsidium, i, n. (præses,) *a defense; a protection.*
Præstabilis, e, adj. ior, iss̄mus, (præ & stabiliſ,) *excellent.*
Præsum, esse, sui, n. irr. (præ & sum,) *to preside over; to have the charge of.*
Præter, prep. *except; contrary to.*
Prætero, īre, ii, ītum, irr. n. (præter & eo,) *301, to pass; to pass by.*
Præteritus, a, um, part. (prætero,) *past.*
Præterquam, adv. (præter & quam,) *except.*
Prætor, óris, m. *a prætor.*
- Pravus**, a, um, adj. *depraved.*
Precor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (prex,) *to pray; to entreat: bene precari, to bless; to invoke blessings upon.*
Prehendo, ēre, di, sum, a. *to take; to catch.*
Prehensuſ, a, um, part. (prehendo,) *caught.*
Premo, ēre, pressi, pressum, a. *to press; to straiten; to distress.*
Premium, i, n. *a price; a value; pay.*
Primō, adv. *at first.*
Primūm, adv. *first: from*
Primus, a, um, adj. (sup. of prior, 178,) *first: a primā etatē, from one's earliest years.*
Princeps, Ipis, m. & f. *a prince; a ruler; a governor.*
Principatus, ūs, m. (princeps,) *dominion; preeminence.*
Principium, i, n. (princeps,) *a beginning.*
Prior, us, óris, adj. *former; first.*
Pristinus, a, um, adj. *former.*
Priusquam, adv. (prius & quam,) *before; before that.*
Privo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to deprive.*
Pro, prep. *before; for; in the place of.*
Pro, or Proh! int. *O!*
Probè, adv. (probus,) *well.*
Probo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to try: from*
Probus, a, um, adj. ior, iss̄mus, *honest; upright.*
Procēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, n. (pro & cedo,) *to advance; to go forth.*
Procella, ae, f. *a storm; a tempest.*
Procer, ēris, m. *a noble.*
Procul, adv. *far; far off; at a distance.*
Prodigus, a, um, adj. *profuse; lavish.*
Prodo, ēre, dīdi, ditum, a. (pro & do,) *to make known; to disclose; to show; to appoint.*
Profectus, a, um, part. (proficiscor.)
Profero, ferre, tūli, lātum, a. irr. (pro & fero,) *to bring or put forth.*
Proficiscor, i, sectus sum, dep. (pro & facio,) *to set out; to depart; to go; to come.*

PROFUGIO — QUANTUM.

- a. to flee; to cast.*
- ectum, a. (pro & ero; to cast.)*
- eo, ère, isi, issim, a. (pro & mitto,) to promise.*
- Pronus, a, um, adj. prone; bowing down.*
- Propè, adv. comp. propius, sup. proximè, near; nearly; almost.*
- Prope, prep. near.*
- Propéro, àre, àvi, àtum, n. to hasten.*
- Propior, us, adj. 178, nearer; comp. of proximus.*
- Propitius, a, um, adj. favorable; propitious.*
- Propóno, ère, posui, positum, a. (pro & pono,) to offer.*
- Proposui. See Propóno.*
- Propter, prep. for; on account of.*
- Proséquor, séqui, secutus sum, dep. (pro & sequor,) to follow: proséqui honore, to honor.*
- Proserpina, æ, f. *Proserpine, the wife of Pluto.**
- Prosper, a, um, adj. ior, errimus, 174, lucky; fortunate.*
- Prospérè, adv. prosperously; well.*
- Prosum, desse, fui, irr. n. (pro & sum, 258,) to profit.*
- Protervè, adv. (protervus,) boldly.*
- Protüli, &c. See Proféro.*
- Providentia, æ, f. foresight; providence: from*
- Proxideo, ère, vldi, visum, a. (pro & video,) to foresee.*
- Proximus, a, um, adj. (sup. of prior, 178,) very near; nearest; next; last.*
- Prudens, tis, adj. learned; skilful.*
- Publicus, a, um, adj. (populus,) public.*
- Publius, i, m. *Publius, a Roman dictator.**
- Publius, i, m. *Publius, a Roman prenomen.**
- Pudet, uit, imp. it shames: me pudet, I am ashamed.*
- Pudor, óris, m. (pudeo,) shame; modesty: in pudorem conjicere, to bring to shame.*
- Puella, æ, f. a girl.*
- Puer, èri, m. a boy; a child.*
- Pueritia, æ, f. (puer,) childhood.*
- Pugna, æ, f. a battle.*
- Pugno, àre, àvi, àtum, n. (pugna,) to fight.*
- Pulcher, chra, chrum, adj. ior, rimus, 174, beautiful.*
- Pulchritudo, Inis, f. (pulcher,) beauty.*
- Pullus, i, m. a young animal.*
- Pulsus, a, um, part. (pello.)*
- Pulvis, èris, m. & f. dust.*
- Purgo, àre, àvi, àtum, a. to purify; to clear; to justify.*
- Puteus, i, m. a well; a pit.*
- Putiphär, àris, m. *Potiphar.**
- Puto, àre, àvi, àtum, a. to suppose; to esteem.*
- Pythagoras, æ, m. *Pythagoras, a Grecian philosopher.**
- Pythagoreus, i, m. a Pythagorean.*
- Pythia, æ, f. the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.*

Q.

Q., an abbreviation of Quintus.

Quâdam. See Quidam.

Quadriga, æ, f. (quatuor & jugum,) a four-horse chariot.

Quadrupes, èdis, adj. (quatuor & pes,) four-footed: subs. f. & n. a quadruped.

Quæ. See Qui.

Quænam. See Quisnam.

Quæro, ère, quæsivi, quæsitum, a. to seek; to aim at.

Qualis, e, adj. of what kind.

Qualisnam, adj. (qualis & nam,) of what sort or nature.

Quâm, adv. & conj. how; how much; as: quam poterat celerimè, as swift as he could: after comparatives, than; with superlatives, very.

Quamobrem, adv. (qui, ob, & res,) wherefore; for which cause.

Quamvis, pro. See Quavis.

Quamvis, conj. (quam, & volo,) although.

Quantopère, adv. (emittere & opus,) how much.

Quantum, adv. how much: from

- Quantus**, a, um, adj. *how great; how much*: tantus — quantus, *so much — as.*
- Quare**, adv. (quis & res,) *wherefore.*
- Quasi**, conj. *as if.*
- Quasnam**. See Quisnam.
- Quater**, adv. (quatuor,) *four times.*
- Que**, enclitic conj. *and.*
- Quercus**, tis, f. *52, an oak.*
- Querens**, tis, part. *complaining from*
- Queror**, queri, questus sum, dep. to *complain.*
- Questus**. See Queror.
- Qui**, quæ, quod, pro. 201 & 203, *who; which; what*: quo, with comparatives, *by how much, or the*: as, quo plures erant, *the more there were.*
- Qui**, adv. *how.*
- Quia**, conj. *because.*
- Quid**. See Quis.
- Quidam**, quædam, quoddam & quiddam, pro. *a certain; a sort of.*
- Quidem**, conj. *indeed; certainly; at least.*
- Quidni**, pro. (nom. & acc.) *why not?*
- Quidquam**. See Quisquam.
- Quies**, étis, f. *rest; sleep.*
- Quin**, conj. *nay; nay even; that not.*
- Quinque**, num. adj. ind. *five.*
- Quintus**, i, m. *Quintus.*
- Quippe**, conj. *as; inasmuch as; quippe qui, inasmuch as he.*
- Quis**, quæ, quid, pro. 204, *who? which? what? also for aliquis, any one.*
- Quisnam**, quænam, quodnam or quidnam, pro. (quis & nam,) 202, *who? which? what?*
- Quisquam**, quæquam, quidquam or quicquam, pro. (quis & quam,) 205, *any; any one; any thing.*
- Quisque**, quæque, quodque & quidque, pro. (quis & que,) 205, *each; every one.*
- Quisquis**, quidquid or quicquid, pro. (quis & quis,) 200, *whoever.*
- Quivis**, quævis, quodvis & quidvis, pro. (qui & volo,) 205, *every.*
- Quo**, pro. See Qui.
- Quod**, adv. & conj. (qui,) *whither; — that: quod mindis or quomlnus, that not: quod mindis miraretur, from admiring.*
- Quocunque**, adv. (quo & cumque,) *whithersoever.*
- Quod**, pro. See Qui.
- Quod si**, conj. (qui,) *that; because; quod si, if now; but if.*
- Quodam**. See Quidam.
- Quodsi**, conj. (quod & si,) *if then; but if.*
- Quomodo**, adv. *how; in what manner.*
- Quondam**, adv. *formerly.*
- Quoniam**, conj. (quum & jam,) *since; as.*
- Quonam**. See Quisnam.
- Quoque**, conj. *also.*
- Quorsum**, adv. (quò & versum,) *whither? to what?*
- Quotidie**, adv. (quot & dies,) *daily.*
- Quum**, or Cùm, conj. *when.*

R.

- Racilius**, i, m. *Racilius, a Roman.*
- Radicitus**, adv. (radix,) *by the root.*
- Rapidus**, a, um, adj. *rapid; swift; from*
- Rapio**, ēre, ui, tum, a. *to plunder.*
- Ratio**, ónis, f. (reor) 93, *reason; means; an expedient.*
- Recédo**, ēre, ssi, ssim, n. (re & cedo,) *to retire.*
- Recenseo**, ēre, ui, litum, a. (re & censeo,) *to review; to muster.*
- Receptus**, tis, m. *a retreat.*
- Recldo**, ēre, Idi, n. (re & eado,) *fall.*
- Recipio**, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, a. (re & capio,) *to take back; to receive; to recover: se recipere, to betake himself back; to return; to retire: recipere animosum, to recover from one's amazement.*
- Recondo**, ēre, dīdi, dītum, a. (re & condo,) *to lay up; to hoard; to hide; to conceal.*
- Recordor**, ēri, átus sum, dep. to *recollect; to consider.*
- Rectè**, adv. (rectus,) *rightly; properly.*

Rectum, i. n. (*rectus*,) *rectitude*.

Rectus, a, um, adj. (*rego*,) *right; straight; erect*.

Redditurus, a, um, part. : from

Reddo, ēre, dīdi, dītum, a. (*re & do*,) *to deliver; to restore; to require; to render*.

Redeo, īre, ii, itum, irr. n. (*re & eo*,) 301, *to return*.

Redigō, ēre, ēgi, actum, a. (*re & ago*,) *to reduce*.

Redūco, ēre, xi, ctum, a. (*re & duco*,) *to lead back; to restore*.

Refero, ferre, tūli, lātum, irr. a. (*re & fero*,) *to bring back; to restore*.

Refert, retulit, imp. (*refero*,) *it concerns*.

Refertus, a, um, adj. (*referscio*,) *full*.

Refugio, ēre, fūgi, fugitum, a. (*re & fugio*,) *to flee back; to retreat*.

Refulgeo, ēre, fulsi, n. (*re & fulgeo*,) *to shine*.

Refusl. See Refulgeo.

Regendus, a, um, part. (*regō*.)

Regio, ònis, f. (*regō*,) *a region; a district; a territory; a country*.

Regis, &c. See Rex.

Regius, a, um, adj. (*rex*,) *regal; princely*.

Regno, īre, īvi, ītum, n. *to reign; to rule; from*

Regnum, i. n. (*rex*,) *a kingdom*.

Rego, ēre, rex, rectum, a. *to reign; to rule; to guide*.

Regredior, i, essus sum, dep. (*re & gradior*,) *to return*.

Rergussum, a, um, part. (*regredior*.)

Relictus, a, um, part. (*relinquo*,) *having been left*.

Religiō, ònis, f. *religion*.

Relinquo, ēre, liqui, lictum, a. (*re & linquo*,) *to leave; to abandon*.

Remaneo, ēre, si, sum, n. (*re & maneo*,) *to stay; to remain*.

Reminiscor, i, dep. *to remember*.

Remitto, īre, missi, missum, a. (*re & mitto*,) *to send back*.

Renuntio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. (*re & nuntio*,) *to proclaim*.

Rependo, īre, di, sum, a. (*re & pendo*,) *to return; to reward; to repay*.

Repentē, adv. (*repens*,) *suddenly*.

Reperio, īre, pēri, pertum, a. (*re & pario*,) *to find*.

Repertus, a, um, part. (*reperio*.)

Repōno, īre, sui, situm, a. (*re & pono*,) *to replace; to restore; to repay*.

Reporto, īre, īvi, ītum, a. (*re & porto*,) *to bring back*.

Reprehendo, īre, di, sum, a. (*re & prehendo*,) *to censure*.

Res, rei, f. 132, *a thing; an affair; a material; an event; property; circumstances; a purpose: re ipsa, in fact: res familiaris, estate; household affairs*.

Resideo, īre, sēdi, sessum, n. (*re & sedeo*,) *to remain; to rest*.

Resisto, īre, stīti, n. (*re & sisto*,) *to resist; to oppose*.

Respondeo, īre, spondi, sponsum, a. (*re & spondeo*,) *to answer; to reply*.

Respublica, (*res & publicus*,) gen. & dat. *reipublicæ, acc. republīcam, &c. f. a state*.

Restituo, īre, ui, ūtum, a. (*re & statuo*,) *to restore*.

Retineo, īre, ui, entum, a. (*re & teneo*,) *to retain; to keep; to detain*.

Retūli, &c. *See Refero.*

Reversus, a, um, part. (*revertor*.)

Reverto, īre, verti, versum, (*re & verto*,) n. & **Revertor**, i, sus sum, dep. *to return*.

Revōcō, īre, īvi, ītum, a. (*re & voce*,) *to recall*.

Rex, regis, m. 51, *a king*.

Rhenus, i, m. *the river Rhine*.

Rhōdānus, i, m. *the river Rhone*.

Rhodus, i, f. 52, *Rhodes, an island and town near the coast of Asia Minors*.

Richardus, i, m. *Richard*.

Riphæus, a, um, adj. *Riphæan, of or belonging to the Riphæan mountains in Scythia*.

Rixa, se, f. *a quarrel*.

Robōro, īre, īvi, ītum, a. *to strengthen; from*

Robur, òris, n. *strength*.

- Rogo, *āre, āvi, ātum*, a. *to ask; to request.*
 Roma, *āe, f. Rome, the chief city of Italy.*
 Romānus, a. um, adj. (Roma,) *Roman.*
 Romūlus, i, m. *Romulus, the founder of Rome.*
 Rosa, *āe, f. a rose.*
 Ruben, *ēnis, m. Reuben, a son of Jacob.*
 Rubigo, *Inis, f. rust.*
 Ruo, *ēre, i, rutum, n. & a. to fall; to rush; to throw one's self.*
 Rursus, & Rursum, adv. *again; a second time.*
 Rus, *ruris, n. the country.*
 Rusticus, i, m. (rus,) *a countryman.*

S.

- Saccus, i, m. *a sack; a bag.*
 Sæcūlum, i, n. *an age.*
 Sæpe, adv. *ius issime, often.*
 Sævus, a, um, adj. *cruel; terrible.*
 Sagitta, *āe, f. an arrow.*
 Salāmis, Inis, f. 52, *Salamis.*
 Salus, *ūtis, f. 101, safety; preservation.*
 Salutātus, a, um, part. : from
 Salūto, *āre, āvi, ātum, a. (salus,) to salute; to greet.*
 Salvus, a, um, adj. *safe; well.*
 Sanctus, a, um, adj. *holy.*
 Sanguis, *Inis, m. blood.*
 Sanē, adv. (sanus,) *certainly, truly.*
 Sapiens, tis, adj. (sapiō,) ior, issimus, *wise.*
 Sapienter, adv. (sapiens,) *wisely.*
 Sapientā, *āe, f. (sapiens,) wisdom.*
 Sapiō, *indre, ivi & ui. n. to be wise.*
 Satis, adj. & adv. *enough; sufficient; sufficiently.*
 Satisfacio, *ēre, fēci, factum, a. (satis & facio,) to satisfy.*
 Saxum, i, n. *a rock.*
 Scelus, *ēris, n. crime.*
 Scidi. *See Scindo.*
 Scilicet, adv. (scio & licet,) *to wit; namely.*
 Scindo, *ēre, scidi, scissum, a. to tear; to rend.*
- Scio, *scire, scivi, scitum, a. to know; to learn.*
 Scipio, *ōnis, m. Scipio.*
 Sciscitor, *āri, ātus sum, dep. freq. (scisco,) to ask; to inquire.*
 Scopulus, i, m. *a rock.*
 Scribo, *ēre, scripsi, scriptum, a. 250, to write.*
 Scriptor, *ōris, m. (scribo,) a writer.*
 Scriptus, a, um, part. (scribo.)
 Scrutātus, a, um, part. : from
 Scrutor, *āri, ātus sum, dep. to search.*
 Scyphus, i, m. *a cup; a goblet.*
 Se. *See Sui.*
 Secundd, adv. *a second time; from*
 Secundus, a, um, num. adj. ior, isimus, *second; favorable.*
 Secūris, is, f. *an axe; a hatchet: securi ferire or percutēre, to behead.*
 Secutūrus, a, um, part. (sequor,) *about to follow.*
 Secutus, a, um, part. (sequor,) *following, having followed.*
 Sed, conj. *but.*
 Sedeo, *ēre, sedi, sessum, n. to sit: from*
 Sedes, is, f. *a seat; a residence; a habitation.*
 Seditio, *ōnis, f. (sedeo,) sedition.*
 Sella, *āe, f. a seat.*
 Semel, adv. *once: jam semel, once already; once before.*
 Seinhōra, *āe, f. (semi & hora,) half an hour.*
 Semirāmis, Iidis, f. *Semiramis, a queen of Assyria.*
 Semper, adv. *always.*
 Senātor, *ōris, m. (senex,) a senator.*
 Senātus, ūs, m. (senex,) *126, a senate.*
 Senectus, *ūtis, f. 101, old age: from*
 Senex, *senis, adj. old: subs. m. & f. an old man; an old woman.*
 Sensus, ūs, m. (sentio,) *sense; perception.*
 Sententia, *āe, f. an opinion: from*
 Sentio, *īre, si, sum, a. to perceive; to feel.*
 Sepelio, *īre, sepelivi or sepelii, sepultum, a. to bury.*
 Septem, num. adj. ind. *seven.*

- Septimus**, a, um, num. adj. (*septem*,) *the seventh*.
Septuaginta, num. adj. ind. (*septem*,) *seventy*.
Sepulcrum, i, n. (*sepelio*,) *a grave; a tomb*.
Sequor, sequi, secutus sum, dep. 226, *to follow*.
Serenus, a, um, adj. *clear; bright*.
Sermo, ónis, m. *a speech; a discourse*.
Servio, ire, Ivi or ii, itum, n. (*servus*,) *to serve*.
Servitus, útis, f. (*servus*,) *servitude; slavery*.
Servo, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to keep; to maintain; to preserve*: from
Servus, i, m. *a slave*.
Sese, *the same as Se*.
Sextilis, e, adj. (*sexius*,) *the sixth*: *Calendae Sextiles, the calends of the sixth month, or the first day of August*.
Sextius, i, m. *Sextius, a Roman name*.
Si, conj. *if*.
Sibi. *See Sui*.
Sic, adv. *so; thus*.
Siecius, i, m. *Siccarius (Dentatus,) a brave Roman soldier*.
Sicilia, æ, f. *Sicily*.
Sidus, éris, n. *a star*.
Significárus, a, um, part. : from **Significo**, áre, ávi, átum, a. (*signum & facio*,) *to signify; to express*.
Signum, i, n. *a sign; a signal*.
Sim, &c. *See Sum*.
Simeon, ónis, m. *Simeon, a son of Jacob*.
Simia, æ, f. & **Simius**, i, m. *an ape*.
Similis, e, adj. *like*.
Similiter, adv. (*similis*,) *in like manner*.
Similitudo, Inis, f. (*similis*,) *resemblance*.
Simul, adv. *together; at the same time*: *simul atque, as soon as*.
Sine, prep. *without*.
Sinistra, æ, f. *the left hand*.
Sino, ére, sivi, situm, a. *to permit; to suffer*.
Sinus, us, m. *a bosom*.
- Si quis**, si qua, si quod *or si quid*, pro. 205, *if any; if any person or thing*. This is often written *Siquis*, &c.
Socius, i, m. *a companion; an ally*.
Socius, a, um, adj. *social*: *dolor socius, sympathy*.
Socrates, is, m. *Socrates, an illustrious Athenian philosopher*.
Sol, solis, m. *the sun*.
Solatium, i, n. (*solor*,) *a consolation*.
Soleo, ére, Itus sum, n. pass. *to use; to be accustomed or wont*.
Solicítudo, Inis, f. (*solicitus*,) *anxiety; care*.
Solitus, a, um, part. & adj. (*soleo*,) *usual*.
Solum, adv. (*solus*,) *only; alone*.
Solum, i, n. *the ground*.
Solus, a, um, adj. 144, *alone*.
Solvo, ére, solvi, sólūtum, a. *to loose; to set sail; to pay; to free*.
Somniátor, óris, m. *a dreamer*: *fron*.
Somnio, áre, ávi, átum, n. *to dream*: from
Somnium, i, n. *a dream*: from
Somnus, i, m. *sleep*.
Sonus, i, m. *a sound*.
Sordidus, a, um, adj. (*sordis*,) *mean*.
Soror, óris, f. *a sister*.
Sors, sortis, f. *lot; destiny*.
Spargo, ére, sparsi, sparsum, a. *to scatter*.
Species, éi, f. *an appearance*.
Spectatum, supine, *to see* : from
Specto, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to look; to see; to concern; to relate to; to tend; to point; to refer*.
Spelunca, æ, f. *a cave*.
Spero, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to hope*.
Spes, ei, f. *hope*.
Spica, æ, f. *an ear of corn*.
Spirantia, is, part. *breathing* : from
Spiro, áre, ávi, átum, n. *to breathe*.
Splendidus, a, um, adj. ior, issimus, (*splendeo*,) *clear; bright; splendid; magnificent*.
Spolio, áre, ávi, átum, a. (*spolium*,) *to plunder*.
Spondeo, ére, spopondi, sponsum, a. *to promise*.

- Spontis, gen. sponte, abl. f. (*obsolete spons,*) *of one's own accord.*
 Stadium, i, n. *a race-course.*
 Statim, adv. (*sto,*) *immediately.*
 Statuo, ēre, statui, statūtum, a. *to determine; to resolve.*
 Stella, æ, f. 66 & 80, *a star.*
 Steti. *See Sto.*
 Stirps, stirpis, f. *a race.*
 Sto, stare, steti, statum, n. *to stand.*
 Stoicuſ, a, um, adj. *Stoic:* Stoici,
 subs. m. pl. *the Stoics, a sect of Grecian philosophers.*
 Strages, is, f. (*sterno,*) *slaughter.*
 Stramentum, i, n. (*sterno,*) *straw.*
 Streptus, ūs, m. (*strepo,*) *uproar.*
 Studeo, ēre, ui, n. *to study; to desire.*
 Studiōsus, a, um, adj. (*studeo,),* *fond.*
 Sturnus, i, m. *a starling.*
 Suavis, e, adj. ior, issimus, *sweet.*
 Suaviter, adv. (*suavis,*) *sweetly.*
 Sub, prep. *under; beneath; near.*
 Subdueo, ēre, xi, ectum, a. (*sub & duco,*) *to lead away; to withdraw.*
 Subigo, ēre, ēgi, actum, a. (*sub & ago,*) *to subdue.*
 Subjicio, ēre, jēci, ectum, a. (*sub & jacio,*) *to subject; to make subject.*
 Subripi, ēre, ui, reptum, a. (*sub & rapio;*) *to steal; to filch.*
 Subsidium, i, n. (*subsideo,),* *help; assistance; relief; alleviation.*
 Subsistō, ēre, stūti, a. & n. (*sub & sisto,*) *to stop.*
 Subter, prep. *under; beneath.*
 Succedo, ēre, cessi, cesso, n. (*sub & cedo,*) *to succeed; to prosper; to approach.*
 Succresco, ēre, crēvi, crētum, n. (*sub & cresco,*) *to grow beneath.*
 Succurro, ēre, curri, cursum, n. (*sub & curro,*) *to succor; to aid.*
 Sui, pro. 187, *of himself; of herself; of themselves.*
 Sum, esse, sui, irr. n. 256, *to be; to belong to:* sunt quibus, *to some:* non est quod, *there is no reason why.*
 Sumendus, a, um, part. (*sumo.*)
 Summus, a, um, (*sup. of supérus,*) *highest; supreme; greatest: ad summum, at the most.*
- Sumo, ēre, sumpsi, sumptum, a. *to take; to take up; to undertake.*
 Sumpsi. *See Sumo.*
 Supellex, lectilis, f. *household goods; furniture.*
 Super, prep. *over; on; upon.*
 Superbia, æ, f. *pride:* from
 Superbus, a, um, adj. *proud:* (*Tarquinius,*) *the Proud.*
 Superjacio, ēre, jēci, jactum, a. (*super & jacio,*) *to throw over.*
 Supéro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*super,),* *to surpass; to excel.*
 Supersum, esse, sui, n. irr. (*super & sum,*) *to remain; to survive; to be still alive.*
 Supérus, a, um, adj. 176, (*super,),* *high; great.*
 Superstes, Itis, adj. (*supersto,),* *surviving; outliving:* esse or vivērō
 superstes, *to survive or outlive.*
 Supervenio, ire, vēni, ventum, n. (*super & venio,),* *to come upon.*
 Suppedito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. *to furnish; to supply; to give.*
 Supra, adv. (*supérus,),* *above; beyond.*
 Surgo, ēre, surrexi, surrectum, n. & a. (*sub & rego,*) *to rise; to raise.*
 Suscipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, a. (*sub & capio,),* *to undertake; to commence.*
 Suspendo, ēre, di, sum, a. (*sub & pendo,),* *to hang.*
 Sustollo, ēre, sustūli, sublātum, a. (*sub & tollo,),* *to take away.*
 Suus, a, um, pro. 215, his; her; its; their.
 Sylva, æ, f. *a wood.*
 Syracusæ, ārum, f. pl. *Syracuse, the principal city of Sicily.*

T.

- T., *an abbreviation of Titus.*
 Tabellarius, i, m. *a courier.*
 Tabula, æ, f. *a table; a tablet.*
 Taceo, ēre, ui, itum, n. *to be silent.*
 Tacitus, a, um, part. & adj. (*taceo,),* *silent.*
 Talentum, i, n. *a talent.*
 Talpa, æ, f. *a mole.*
 Tam, adv. *so.*

- Tamen, conj. *yet; nevertheless.*
 Tandem, adv. *at length; finally.*
 Tango, ére, tetigi, tactum, a. *to touch.*
 Tanquam, adv. (*tam & quam,*) *as; as if.*
 Tantopére, adv. (*tantus & opus,*) *so much.*
 Tantum, adv. *only: from*
Tantus, a, um, adj. so great; so much: tantum abest ut surati simus, so far are we from having stolen.
 Tarquinius, i, m. *Tarquin, the name of two kings of Rome.*
 Taurus, i, m. *a bull.*
 Tecum. *See Tu, and Cum.*
 Tego, ére, texi, tectum, a. *to cover.*
 Templum, i, n. *a temple.*
 Tempus, óris, n. 113 & 99, *time.*
 Teneo, ére, tenui, tentum, a. *to hold; to detain.*
 Tento, áre, ávi, átum, a. freq. (*teneo*,) *to attempt.*
 Tenus, prep. *up to.*
 Tepor, óris, m. (*tepeo*,) *warmth.*
 Terra, æ, f. *the earth; a country; a land.*
 Tertius, a, um, num. adj. (*tres*,) *third.*
 Testis, is. c. *a witness; evidence.*
 Testor, ari, átus sum, dep. (*testis*,) *to testify; to attest.*
 Testudo, inis, f. *a tortoise.*
 Tetrarchia, æ, f. *a tetrarchy.*
 Teucria, æ, f. *Troy.*
 Teutóni, órum, m. pl. *the Teutoni, a people of Germany.*
 Theátrum, i, n. *a theatre.*
 Theophrastus, i, m. *Theophrastus, a Grecian philosopher.*
 Thermopylæ, árum, f. pl. *Thermopylæ, narrow passage in Thessaly, between mount Oeta and the sea.*
 Thessalonica, æ, f. *Thessalonica, a town of Macedonia.*
 Thronus, i, m. *a throne.*
 Tibéris, is, m. *the Tiber, a river of Italy.*
 Tibi. *See Tu.*
 Timeo, ére, ui, a. & n. *to fear.*
 Timidus, a, um, adj. (*timeo*,) *timid; fearful.*
- Timor, óris, m. (*timeo*,) *fear; apprehension.*
 Timotheus, i, m. *Timotheus, a Grecian general.*
 Tingo, ére, nxi, netum, a. *to stain; to ting; to dye.*
 Titus, i, m. *Titus.*
 Toga, æ, f. *a gown; a robe.*
 Tolerandus, a, um, part. from Toléro, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to endure; to sustain.*
 Tollo, ére, tolli, a. *to take away.*
 Torques, is, m. & f. (*torqueo*,) *a chain; a collar.*
 Torridus, a, um, adj. (*torreo*,) *sultry; hot.*
 Torvus, a, um, adj. *grim; savage.*
 Totidem, num. adj. ind. *as many.*
 Totus, a, um, adj. 144, *all; the whole.*
 Trado, ére, dídi, ditum, a. (*trans & do*,) *to commit; to consign.*
 Trajicio, ére, jéci, jectum, a. (*trans & jacio*,) *to pass over.*
 Trans, prep. *over, beyond.*
 Transeo, ire, ívi, Itum, irr. a. (*trans & eo*,) *301, to pass over.*
 Transféro, ferre, tuli, látum, irr. a. (*trans & fero*,) *to transfer; to carry; to transport.*
 Trebia, æ, m. *the river Trebia.*
 Tremo, ére, ui, n. *to tremble; to shake.*
 Tres, tria, num. adj. 149, *three.*
 Triennium, i, n. (*tres & annus*,) *three years.*
 Triginta, num. adj. ind. (*tres*,) *thirty.*
 Tristis, e, adj. ior, issimus, *sad; dejected.*
 Triticum, i, n. *wheat.*
 Triumpho, áre, ávi, átum, n. *to triumph; triumphare triumphum, to celebrate a triumph: from*
Triumphus, i, m. a triumph.
 Troezen, énis, f. *Troezen, a town of the Peloponnesus.*
 Troja, æ, f. *Troy, a famous city of Asia Minor.*
 Trojánus, a, um, adj. *Trojan.*
 Tu, tui, pro. 187, *thou; you.*
 Tubicen, inas, m. (*tuba & cano*,) *a trumpeter.*

Tuli. See Fero.

Tullus, i, m. *Tullus*.

Tum, adv. *then* : *tum temporis, at that time*.

Tumultus, *ūs*, m. *a tumult*.

Tunc, adv. *then*.

Turba, *æ*, f. *a multitude, a retinue*.

Turranius, i, m. *Turranius, a Roman*.

Turris, is, f. *a tower*.

Tuscus, i, m. *a Tuscan*.

Tute, pro. intensive for *tu ipse ; thou thyself*.

Tutor, *āri, ātus sum. dep. (tutus,) to defend, to protect*.

Tutus, a, um, adj. *ior, issimus, safe*.

Tuus, a, um, pro. (*tu,*) *thy; your*.

Tyrrhēnus, a, um, adj. *Etrurian ; Tuscan*.

U.

Ubertas, *ātis*, f. (*uber,*) *fruitfulness ; abundance ; plenty*.

Ubi, adv. *when ; where*.

Ubique, adv. *every where*.

Ulciscor, i, ultus sum, dep. *to avenge ; to revenge*.

Ullus, a, um, adj. 144, *any*.

Umbra, *æ*, f. *a shade ; a shadow*.

Unda, *æ*, f. *a wave ; water*.

Unde, adv. *whence ; from which*.

Undēcim, num. adj. ind. (*unus & decem,*) *eleven*.

Unguis, is, m. *a nail ; a claw*.

Unicē, adv. *singularly ; exceedingly*.

Universus, a, um, adj. (*unus & versus,*) *all ; whole*.

Unus, a, um, adj. 144, *one ; one only ; alone* : *omnes ad unum, all without exception*.

Unusquisque, unaquæque, unum-quodque, gen. *uniuscujusque*, pro. 205, (*unus & quisque,*) *each*.

Urbs, is, f. 114 & 95, *a city*.

Ursus, i, m. *a bear*.

Usque, adv. *even ; even to ; as far as*.

Usus, *ūs*, m. (*utor,*) *use*.

Usus, a, um, part. (*utor*)

Ut, conj. & adv. *that ; as ; as to ; when ; as soon as ; how* : *ut qui, inasmuch as he*.

Uter, *utra, utrum*, adj. 144, *which ; which of the two*.

Uterque, *utraq̄e, utrumque, adj. (uter & que,) 144, both ; each*.

Utlis, e, adj. *useful* : *from*

Utor, *uti, usus sum, dep. to use ; to exert ; to make use of*.

Uva, *æ*, f. *a cluster of grapes*.

Uxor, *ōris*, f. *a wife*.

V.

Vacca, *æ*, f. *a cow*.

Vaco, *āre, āvi, ātum, n. to be free from ; to be destitute of*.

Vacuus, a, um, adj. (*vaco,*) *void ; free*.

Vado, *ēre, vasi, vasum, n. to go*.

Vadum, i, n. *a shallow place*.

Vagor, *āri, ātus sum, dep. to wander ; to stroll*.

Vallis, is, f. *a valley*.

Valerius, i, m. *Valerius, a Roman*.

Vanitas, *ātis*, f. (*vanus,*) *emptiness ; vanity*.

Varius, i, m. *Varius, a Roman*.

Varius, a, um, adj. *various*.

Ve, conj. *englitic, or*.

Vehementer, adv. (*vehēmens,*) *vehemently ; extremely*.

Vehendus, a, um, part. : *from*

Veho, *ēre, xi, etum, a. to carry ; to convey*.

Vēii, *ōrum*, m. pl. *Vēii, a town of Etruria*.

Velle. See Volo.

Velox, *ōcis*, adj. *swift*.

Vendo, *ēre, dīdi, dītum, a. to sell*.

Venērōr, *āri, ātus sum, dep. to reverence, to worship, to pay respect to*.

Venia, *æ*, f. *pardon, forgiveness : bonâ cum veniâ, with indulgence, without offence*.

Veniens, tis, part. *coming : from*

Venio, *ire, veni, ventum, n. to come*.

Venor, *āri, ātus sum, dep. to hunt*.

Ventūrus, a, um, part. (*venio,*) *abou to come*.

Ventus, i, m. *the wind*.

Venūti, or *ūs*, m. *sale* : *venum, for ad venum, for sale*.

Ver, veris, n. *spring*.

Verax, *ācis*, adj. *veracious ; truth-telling*.

Verbum, i, n. *a word*.

- Vergasilaunus, i, m. *Vergasilaunus, a chief of the Arverni, a people of Gaul.*
- Veritas, átis, f. (*verus*,) truth.
- Vernus, a, um, adj. (*ver*,) vernal; spring.
- Verò, conj. (*verus*,) but.
- Verres, is, m. *Verres, a Roman prætor.*
- Versicolor, óris, adj. (*vertio & color*,) of divers colors.
- Verto, ére, verti, versum, a. & n. to turn.
- Verum, i, n. *truth*: from
- Verus, a, um, adj. ior, issimus, true; real.
- Vescor, vesci, dep. to eat; to subsist upon.
- Vesontio, ónis, ~~is~~. *Besançon, a town of Gaul.*
- Vester, tra, trum, pro. (*vos*,) 143, your.
- Vestigium, i, n. a track.
- Vestis, is, f. a garment; dress.
- Via, æ, f. a road; a way.
- Viator, óris, m. (*via*,) a traveller.
- Vici. See *Vinco*.
- Victoria, æ, f. *victory*: from
- Victus, a, um, part. (*vinco*.)
- Videns, tis, part. *seeing*: from
- Video, ére, vidi, visum, a. 250, to see.
- Videor, éri, visus sum, pass. (*video*), to seem.
- Vigeo, ére, ui, n. to flourish.
- Vigilantia, æ, f. (*vigilans*,) vigilance; watchfulness; wakefulness.
- Vigillo, áre, ávi, átum, n. (*vigil*,) to watch.
- Vixinti, num. adj. ind. twenty.
- Villa, æ, f. a villa; a farm-house; a cottage.
- Vinco, ére, vici, victum, a. to conquer; to overcome.
- Vindico, áre, ávi, átum, a. to claim; to arrogate.
- Vinum, i, n. wine.
- Vir, viri, m. 87, a man; a ~~man~~ and.
- Vireo, ére, ui, n. to be green.
- Viras, isum, ~~supl.~~ See Vis.
- Virgo, linis, f. a virgin; a maid.
- Virtus, útis, f. (*vir*,) 101, virtue; merit; bravery.
- Vis, vis, f. (pl. vires), 125, force; strength; a quantity; a sum; violence: vis solis, the intense heat of the sun.
- Vita, æ, f. life.
- Vitis, is, f. a vine.
- Vitium, i, n. vice..
- Vitrum, i, n. glass.
- Vittington, is, m. *Whittington*.
- Vivens, tis, part. living: from
- Vivo, ére, vixi, victim, n. to live; to reside; to be.
- Vix, adv. scarcely.
- Vixi. See Vivo.
- Vobiscum. See Tu, and Cum.
- Vociferor, ári, átus sum, dep. to cry out; to vociferate.
- Voco, áre, ávi, átum, a. 250, to call.
- Volandi, ger. (*volo, áre*.)
- Voláti, ûs, m. flight: from
- Volo, áre, ávi, átum, n. to fly.
- Volo, velle, volui, irr. a. to wish; to purpose; to be willing.
- Volücer, eris, cre, adj. (*volo, áre*), winged: subs. volüctes, um, f. pl. birds.
- Voluptas, átis, f. pleasure.
- Volusénus, i, m. *Volusenus, a Roman officer.*
- Volutans, tis, part. wallowing: from
- Voluto, áre, ávi, átum, a. freq. (*volvo*,) to roll: se volutare, to wallow.
- Voro, áre, ávi, átum, a. to devour.
- Vos. See Tu.
- Vox, vœcis, f. 95, a voice.
- Vulcánus, i, m. *Vulcan, the son of Jupiter and Juno.*
- Vulgus, i, n. & m. the vulgar.
- Vulpes, is, f. a fox.
- Vult, &c. See Volo.

Z.

Zeno, ónis, m. ~~Zeno~~, a Grecian philosopher.

the first year of his moving into
that place the sense of death came
upon him he sent for Joseph Jacob
and said to me swear that thou
will not bury me in Egypt but carry
my body from those regions and bury
me in the sepulchre of my fathers
I said Joseph I will do your command
and then to me Joseph said according
to thine word.

3.	Icos	g. Lovers or Sex
D	Deo	g. Deorum
Deo	Deos	D. Dius, is or Dei
Deum		Deo, Deos
Deus		7. Di, Dio, Dei
Ab	Deo	Ab. Dis, Dis or Dis

Declension of Deus, that means god

C. Pickle

C. Amally

